THE WEEKLY HERALD. AND PHILANTHROPIST,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY Gamaliel Bailey, Jr. AT CINCINNATI

At Two Dollar a year, always payable in advance OFFICE-MAIN STREET, FAST SIDE, FIFTH DOOR ABOVE THIRD, UP STAIRS

JOHN JOLLIFFE.

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law. Office on the East side of Main, between Third and Fourthstreet

Thos. H. Minor,
Dr. G. Bailey,
Neff & Brothers,
Hon. J. M. Price,
Hon. J. M. Chowell b bro O. J. Coombs, Gallipolis.
N. Barrier, Esq. W. Union O. Dr. A. Brower, Law burg, I.
Gen R Collins, Maysville, Ky.

June 25 lyw

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

we of the West are in such a condition of

enefit of the city of New York."

neighbor of the Enquirer.

authority for them in the constitution.

Commercial Education-Bartlett's

more stability and harmony to the business

Their services will be in demand wherever busi-

ness is transacted; and their chances for pro-

in which this science is taught with more thor-

Mr. Bartlett was a practical book-keeper be

managed the books of two hundred establish-

ments, engaged in every kind of business-re-

tail and wholesale, foreign and domestic, ship-

ping, importing, manufacturing, banking, &c.

Some fourteen hundred persons have been in-

ed a hundred fold.

Is care.

The office of Fund Commissioners of Hamiltounts is at his office, where all business in relation the fund will be transacted.

I All persons indebted for interest on loans wi please call at his office and make payment. jy 11 1) D. BIRNEY & BROTHER, Wholesal

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISMES AND DYE STUFFS, CORNE LOWER MARKET & SYCAMORE STS., Cincin S. H. BURTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF Stoves, Grates, Hollow Ware, &c. Nos. 6 and 7 Columbia street, Between Main and Walnut sts., Cincinnati. Sign Buck's Patent Cooking Stove; Victory Premiu ooking Stove; Ten and Seven Plate, Parlor, Canno toves, &c. Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxe ndirons, Tea Kettles, &c. &c. jan 25 d&wly.

porters and Wholesale and Retail Dealers i Hardware and Cutlery, Wire, Steel, Nails, &c., SIGN OF THE ANVIL.

No. 87 Main street, nest side, five doors below Pearl.

Lyman.].

[S. Rice

Lyman.]
mar 11 d-wtf BOOK, JOB AND XYLOGRAPHIC PRINTING. A. L. RANKIN & CO., Book and Fancy Job Printers,

Cincinnati, O. PCards printed at reduced prices, on a Van kee Card Press. d&w-ly sep0

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS. JOHN D. DOUGHTY, Druggist and Apothecary, No. 7 East Third Street,
Cincinnati.

DHYSICIANS AND CHEMISTS will be supply
the supply the supply of the supply o

on very liberal terms with every article in the line.

Special attention devoted to Prescriptions and the selection of choice Family Medicines.

oct 11 d-wtf W. L. CARSON & CO., GROCERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS.

AND DRALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE,

North East corner of Fifth and Elm streets. Family Groceries of all kinds and best quality.

mar 7 day JOHN LOCK WOOD, Manufactures and Deater in STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE Steam-Bont Stoves, Kitchen Fu-ture, &c. No. 22 Columbia Street.

No. 22 Columbia

Between Main and Sgeamore Streets,
Cincinnati, O.

Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Steam-Boat work of al
kinds, done with neatness and despatch.

PREMIUM COLORS, THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Ma

ernicious ingredients. He will exchange Oi or Lard No. 1 or 2.

IOHN F. DAIR & Co.

GROCERY MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN GRASS SEEDS.

Nos. 33 & 35 Lower Market, near Sycamore PROCTOR & GAMBLE. Soap and Candle Manufacturers, and Starch Factor No. 224 Main street, 2d door north of Sixth,

sep 13-1y CINCINNATI. Country Merchants & Blacksmith

JUNIATA AND BLOOM FORGE IRON AND NAILS. A. MORRELL & CO.

wholesale dealers in Iron and Nails, English and American Steels, Anvils, Scales, Sad Irons, . Wagon Boxes, of every description. No 41 Broadway, second door below Los

JAMES IRVINE & EBERMAN, ATTORNEYS A

LAW, Wooster, Ohio, will give prompt at to all business intrusted to ther care in Wayne, joining counties. [nov 27] C. S. CHEEVER.

facturer of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children Boots and Shoes, Western Row 3rd door above Sixth street.

IV Brokers, No. 25 East Fourth st. Examinate of Titles, and Conveyancing attended to with diliger and care. Loans negotiated, and Merchandise pure sed and sold at usual rates of Brokerage.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE EAST VIA MIAMI CANAL AND LAKE ERIK.

1845. RENCH, EMDE & CO., Dayton, O.
SYMMES, SAYRE & CHAMBERS, Dayton, O.
WM. R. KIRK & CO., Piqua, O.

PROPRIETORS. AM receipting all kinds of Freight by the abo Line, to all the principal Eastern cities, and to inte-mediate ports in Onio and Indiana, at the lowest rate and with despatch. N. P. IGLEHART, Canal st. P. S.—A Boat leaves, from opposite my Warehouse

WINDOW GLASS, -Assorted sizes, from 8 by 10 to 14 by 20, McKees' brand from 8 by 10 to 14 by 20, McKees' brand, for sale by JOHN F. DAIR & Co., jy 20 33 and 35 Lower Market, near Sycamore at

Disaster on the Hailroad.

Yesterday, the train of cars on the Little Miami Railroad came in collision, with great violence, about eight miles above the city. The two locomotives were smashed, and the two wood cars run up on end, by the force of the but none of them sustained any injury. Stevens, engineer, was badly scalded, and a fire-

Dr. Drake was on board, so as to administer to of knowing more about it. For four years he taught in Pittsburgh and of the Spirit of Liberty has resolved on start. Philadelphia, and for the last nine years he has ing a Liberty Daily in Pittsburgh. The first been engaged in the same way in Cincinnati. ber was to come out last Wednesday. The Liberty men in that place ought to take hold At this time he has the supervision of five different Business Houses, and during his life has vigorously, and give him a fair launch.

Me Giddings is a candidate for re-nomin tion to Congress in his District. He has sever al competitors, among others, Seabury Ford. If Mr. Giddings should be set aside, the Liberty vote will increase largely in Ashtabula.

Pointed .- A graduate in his thesis lately made a capital hit.

His College has attained a solid reputation " 'Patriotism,' he exclaimed, 'has been defin in every State, so that one-half of his scholars are from abroad. We have seen a testimonial we of country: no doubt it did mean that a few years ago, terpretation is now put upon the word. Patri

CINCINNATIW And of the resident and the treaty but will be treated as the control of the cont PHILANTHROPIST.

VOL. X. NO. 49.]

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1846.

"How then have the appropriations for the Mississippi and Ohio been lost? We answer, by the cupidity of the East and North, freight ing down the bill with appropriations which no Democratic President could approve. The State of New York, the empire State in wealth and credit, foisted upon the bill appropriations at Burlington and Plattsburgh on Lake Chamballing and the state of the propriations of the state "Instead of making his pupils mere copyists, transcribers and imitators, his course is entire-ly practical, with each individual, from the commencement; for each pupil is required to proceed step by step, as if actually in the countplain, and for clearing out the overslaugh of the Hudson-objects within the borders of that State, and, in the latter instance particularly, for the benefit of the city of New York. And ing room of an extensive commercial house, receiving from the lips and hands of the principal himself, from hour to hour, item after item as they naturally occur in the business transactions of the day, week, month and year. "Upon this plan there is no evasion or dodg

we of the West are in such a condition of ographic rolling vassalage, that the small appropriation for our Mississippi coast is unavoidably involved in the fate of these unconstitutional measures. If this Veto should be the "base bodkin" to put a quietus to Atlantic arrogance, the present inconvenience will prove an ultimate good to the West."—Cincinnati Enq. "Upon this plan there is no evasion or dodging the question—no parrot-like responses—no transcribing and imitating the accounts of others, without personal mental effort—but through every stage of its progress, the learner is compelled to think and act for himself, and on his own responsibility; and that, too, upon the spur of the occasion, for when the principal which is a state of the speak decision. The editor of the Enquirer ought to inform mself well, before denouncing so bitterly the cupidity of the East and North. The estitime for studying the art of Book-keeping, the

the cupidity of the East and North. The estimates prepared by the Chief of the Topographical Bureau, and recommended to Congress as
the basis of Legislation by Mr. Polk's Secretary,
Mr. Polk himself calling special attention to
his suggestions, provide for an outlay of nearly
secundary, and recommended to Congress as
the basis of Legislation by Mr. Polk's Secretary,
Mr. Polk himself calling special attention to
his suggestions, provide for an outlay of nearly
secundary, and recommended to Congress
as the basis of Legislation by Mr. Polk's Secretary,
Mr. Polk himself calling special attention to
his suggestions, provide for an outlay of nearly
course, will undergo a public or private examination (es he choeses). If found worthy he
will receive a diploma that will not be quesof Congress increases this amount to but \$300,
It would have been better to have inclu
like the second of treated with disrespect, wherever the fluctuations of life may cast his lot, in this or ded these items in a separate bill, but it was any other country."

A common school education is the only pre-

the fault primarily of the Government that this was not done. We have often observed liminary qualification required; and but eight that politicians, recent emigrants from the or ten weeks are necessary, for the student to become master of the Theory and Practice of East to the West, are too apt to heap denun-Book-keeping in all its various applications. ciations on the former section. There are bet-Mr. Bartlett has lately enlarged his room er ways of gaining the confidence of the

and has now in his employment two or three

The State of New York, says the Enquirer, We have made these remarks, specially for foisted upon the bill appropriations at Burthe benefit of our country readers, so that they ington and Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, and for clearing out the overslaugh of the Hud- may avail themselves of the advantages of an Institution of established character, and great on-objects within the borders of that State. ngefulness. and in the latter instance particularly, for the

The United States and Mexico. So far from this being the case, these very The National Intelligencer confirms the re mprovements are specified in the estimates of port that the subject under consideration by the Topographical Bureau, which recommends the Senate in Executive session, for severa n each of the three instances, precisely the days past, is our relations with Mexico. It appropriations provided for in the bill. And remarks:

perpensitions provided for in the bill. And yet, the State of New York "foisted" these appropriations on the bill!

The Enquirer is just as far out of the way, in speaking of these improvements as if they were local in their benefits. What if they are within the borders of a single State—so is Cleveland Harbor, so are many of the improvements, the constitutionality of which noments, the constitutionality of which note that the proposition of a sum of money the better to the send of the send of the sub-decimal proposition of the send of the body questions. An improvement may be jecture.

"If we may venture a conjecture ourselve "If we may venture a conjecture ourselve "If we may venture to the Senate will be

sential to the interests of a dozen. In the it is that the sentiment of the Senate will be essential to the interests of a dozen. In the navigation of the Hudson, a majority of the States of the Union is deeply interested. The principal part of its trade, however, with New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, the North-Western states and territories, and the north-Western states and territories, and the norththe North-Western States, says the report of the Topographical Bureau, is growing rapidly, the increase in the bill being chiefly derived from these States. Of the 714 vessels which stopped at Albany from the opening of spring navigation in 1843 to Nov. 20th, the same vear, there were vessels belonging to and trading with the following States:—South Carolina, Nirginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, the dade is already than the had commenced the war, without listend the Hadden of the States and Maine.

That he rejoices in the passage of McKay's bill. Well he is not alone in this rejoicing. Ritchie steeped in slavery from his youth up, almost died of joy. Yaney and Hillyard, and Payne of Alabama, and other slaveholding members of the House, clapped their wards for joy. The Charleston Mercury, Calhoun's mouth piece, sung hallelojahs for days. Never did slaveholding planters triumph more completely, and never did the dark regions of slavery ring with more hearty shouts of victory. But these vices is that the hald commenced the war, without her had commenced the war, with out their advice. Two wrongs cannot make the listend of the propriety of make in advance for the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditures whenever should ask for power to do what he is already competent to do—but that he should consult the Senate on the propriety of such a step, is quite likely; and if this be so, the Senate would show more spite than wisdom, if it should have not always the vessels belonging to any day the content of the United State's evidence.

Panic and Policy.

Some of the Eastern manufacturers are refluction to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditures whenever the two seasors of the House, clapped their works are leavely being the same undirectory at Thompson, Conn. has reduced wages 25 per cent. Most of the content to the hard the world the dark regions of slavery ring with more hearty shouts of the propr Western states and territories, and the northout their advice. Two wrongs cannot make one right. The sooner the nation is got out of this disgraceful war, the better. And as to the responsibility we see yet the first party in the west, is the leader in the choir. Glorious Music! Sweet Concert! Full of talists fear that the Green wealthy capitalists for the slave!" Beside the reasons in favor of the work, growresponsibility, we see not how the Senate can many States are concerned, the Topographical Bureau, presents two other considerations: the ing out of the extensive trade in which so first, the necessity of securing facilities for ... the war.

the certain, safe, and rapid transportation to the Atlantic coast of arms, gun-carriages and The Democratic Party. The condition of the Democratic Party de warlike stores, from the United States arsenal at Watervliet, midway between Albany and serves special attention. There is more disaf-Troy; the second, the vast importance of Al. fection in its ranks than was ever before manbany as a military post for the defense of the lifested. The Democracy in Pennsylvania, northern frontier and a portion of the Atlantic and a portion of New England and New York feel themselves deeply aggrieved in the matter It seems that the Chief of the Topographical of the Tariff; the Fifty-Four-Forty men are Bureau, and Secretary Marcy do not regard this enraged by the partition of Oregon, and the improvement on the Hudson as designed "par- joint navigation of the Columbia; and the ticularly, for the benefit of New York city." Western and Northern Democrats generally They have the misfortune to differ with our feel as if a blow had been aimed at their interests, by the rejection of the Harbor bill. All No-let not our Democratic friends be deof these classes lay their grievances at the door ceived by these attempts to justify the Presi- of the South, and, as an aggravation of the indent. No one who has watched his course, and justic done them, charge that section with mois familiar with the policy of the Slave-Power, nopolizing office, and tyrannizing over the Parof which he is the tool, can for a moment ty. Even the placid Dr. Niles of Connecticut, be opposed to every means unconstitutional the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter doubt, that had these appropriations been in- whose meek servility to slavery we have hithtended for some scheme of slavery-aggrandize- erto regarded as invulnerable against all provoment, the President would have found ample cation, is at last ruffled, and thus sets forth his

"He had always been inclined to go as far as cessary. The knowledge of book keeping and accounts should constitute an essential part of the education of every man. We do not mean that useless thing, called book-keeping in ordinary schools, which can serve no other purposes than to confuse and perplex a man's accounts, so that he shall not be able to understand them himself; but we mean that system of entries by which every transaction in commerce is written down according to a scientific method, so that its sature and relations, however complex or abstruse, shall be as clearly and in fallibly known, as the facts of any other Science.

The general diffusion of such knowledge would tend to lessen the number of bankrupt cies, diminish the evil of litigation, and give were selvability and harmony to the hashing the facts of the maxing four the Democrate of the maxing four the Democrate and always managed the every more skibility and harmony to the business of the maxing four the Democrate of the maxing four the Democrate of the maxing in human after trade, whold, is the right of nations and individuals to subserve the interior, and free trade, whold, is the right of nations and individuals. Could we, therefore, be coved that a Tart fairs, self-preservation. It was said that every tub should stand on its own bottom; and he thought if Norther tubs were to stand on its own bottom; and he thought the two them to them to the maxing in human affairs, and the mensure of them so long that they had almost forgother them so long them to take care of them so long that they had almost forgother them so long them to them to them so the them the long run; and free trade, whold, is the right of nations and individuals. The could be subse a man could go for his party, with a safe con-science; but here he was brought to a stand. cies, diminish the evil of litigation, and give terests. Southern Democrats had always had Princip the control of the central paper of the mmunity. Misunderstandings, growing out whether it was the organ or not, and it was of an imperfect book-keeping, have as much to do with collision and strife in the commercial world, as evil intentions. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this science to exaggerate the importance of this science to some advantage in having the control of the some advantage in the control of the control of the some advantage in the control of the c exaggerate the importance of this science to young men, adventurers in business. Familiar with it, they need never be out of employment.

pelled him to make a stand. The Doctor's pecuniary sense was touched. motion to profitable partnership will be increas- This was why his wonted serenity of submission was so strangely interrupted. There is a cy, on the ground that it will relieve the People tampering and compromises, in and out of Con We know of no institution in the country, beautiful innocence in the Doctor's complaint of the South from an unjust burthen? -so mild, so unsuspecting. "It did somehow shock. Both trains were full of passengers, oughness and precision, than Bartlett's Com- so happen that when the Democratic Party ideaism-but they forget that our one-ideasm is mercial College, in this city. Having heard were in power, the Southern Democracy had not that of hatred to the People of the South, or much of Mr. Bartlett's mode of teaching, we the control!" Is Saul also among the proph- jealousy of any particular section of the Union man had his collar bone broken. Fortunately visited his rooms the other day, for the purpose ets? Wonders will never cease.

But, it seems that the grievances are not all affirmation of Truths contained in the Delaraon one side, The "chivalry" has also been tion of Independence-a devotion which mus fore engaging in the work of instructing others. wounded. Mr. Yancy declares that the include within it, fixed hostility not only Southern democracy "is the only portion of the slavery, but to every form of legislative or party sound on all these questions"—banks, tasocial tyranny or injustice.
riffs, slavery &c.—and that "it is used merely Now, my good friend of the Democrat, if yo to toot the bill, and to aid in giving a power should choose to comment on the foregoing, do exclusion of every one of the "Northern brethren" from the first grade of Foreign Appointments, the several States and with the Indian tribes."

how treacherous we are to "Northern intercess," but do us the special favor to publish the whole. A part cannot represent us truly. up a runaway slave haunt in Florida, and the structed by him, ranging in age from sixteen to sixty millions or more to be swallowed up in the present slavery-war. But, the great grievance is, that though the Northern brethren continue to serve as hewers of wood and

following statements, copied from this testimo-

nial, we can bear witness from personal obser the North! Nobody dreams that W. L. Yancy will lose caste by such a declaration. So far from it, he will only fix himself more firmly in the affections of the Southern democracy. They clare score of their papers now! The Cleve lands laindealer, the Buffalo Pilot, the Roches are the south so declared the south so described to the from all these common Conventions, he will be still more honored. But let a Northern democrat proclaim such a sentiment, and every par ty-cur is upon him at once. He is denounced as a traitor-the lash is laid upon his back-

> is plain: V find none to sym. strengthen himse who, like himse outraged?

whipped into steady

How can he, h .Iale be- is it with you, neight hesitate? They have fore them. Who doubts the ess of his Party too maintained i Democracy? What enlighter. Ohio does not feel a respect for that man, he threat-"Obey, or we Southerners will never never commanded, while obeying the behests of Slavery? Naw, he is an entire freeman-a

Southern dictation. the editors of those papers, if they would but is the command—and where is your effectua come out boldly, take their ground on the Prin- resistance? Touch not slavery in the District ciples of True Democracy, and renounce for- Hands off the inter-State and coast-wise slave ever Slaveholding rule, could make just such a trade! Exterminate or expel the Indians from revolution in Ohio, as the one wrought in New the homes of their Fathers in the ever-glade Hampshire. There are thousands of honest of Florida, for there can be no security for our

An Outburst-A Creed. We cannot deny our readers the pleasure of dmiring the following outburst from the editor of the True Democrat, a very good anti-slave-

"The editor of the Philanthropist goes on "The editor of the Philanthropist goes on to say, that he "rejoices at this prospect of a set-tlement of the Tariff question upon more liberal principles." That he rejoices in the passage of McKay's bill. Well he is not alone in his rejoicing. Ritchie steeped in slavery from his youth up, almost died of joy. Yaney and Hillyard, and Payne of Alabama, and other slaveholding members of the House, elanned ducing the wages of their workmen; some, the

hostility to slavery, or because they would ex- enemies to the new tariff. And, if they discite the public sentiment against its abomina-miss many of their hands, and thus bring distions, but simply and solely for the sake of tress upon the working classes, they succeed in ring their support in 1848 very probably, for a securing votes in advance for Protection can slave-holding candidate. They would avail didates. themselves of this tariff-excitement, to run in

freedom. First of all, we hold a protective tariff to be his wages, they will. unconstitutional, and therefore, though convine ed it would operate against slave-holders, and fluences of Mammon. It is just as difficult for in favor of free labor, we should oppose it. For the disciples of this god to practice Justice and so long as slavery, in our judgment, can be ex Mercy now, as it was when Jesus Christ dewhen convinced that no constitutiona the kingdom of God. means can reach it, then we shall not assal it under cover of false constructions, but go fe revolution, or whatever changes may be n

But, the policy of Protection we are oppo

's calculatedt o strong inall salth, and toa d the great busines interests of a communit ... ov placing them on a factitious foundation; is incapable of being sutained by any sound, abstract reasoning; is an ti-pacific and anti-Christian.

Now, shall we desert our long-standing Panciples, because in this matter we find Meiers Calhoun and McDuffie supporting a similar poli-Politicians are fond of charging us with one but the one-ideaism of devotion to the first

not pick out an extract here and there, toshow

"W. L. Yancy has addressed a long letter to his Alabama constituents. He has been and is, for aught we know, an unswerving Democrat. But he denounces bitterly and unsparingly the brethren of the fold at the Nirth and West. He wishes the South to havenothing more to do with them.

Is Cleveland Harbor, a true Harbor State-jurisdiction? Most of the improvement of the fold at the Nirth and West. He wishes the South to havenothing gether novel. An improvement ment of the benefit of half the University of the benefit of half the University of the series of the s nore to do with them.

are from abroad. We have seen a testimonial drawers of water, to the South, their obedience to the excellence of his instructions from a large is not a cheerful obedience, but forced and number of the book-keepers of the principal Houses in Cincinnati, pupils at one time or ished—let us "never again meet in common all these questions, is used merely to foot the manufacture reasons for the Veto."

more to do with them.

"My observation here (he says) consinces me that in such a party organization, the South, which is the only portion of the party sound on all these questions, is used merely to foot the

Democratic Convention a large body of men who have vigorously opposed us on principle."

This is Southern independence. How strongly it contrasts with the sneaking servility of the North! Nobody dreams that W. L. Yaney

able politicians of South Carolina, stand aloof shall so no more. But Mr. Yaney is not con tent. He issues his orders to the Demo outh hust have all or none. The spoils ar not for you. The South acts on principle; shis, therefore, entitled to them. She demand therefore, entitled to them. She demands hat a right; you must grant it. Obey, or we

South rners will never more act in conce with you. This is our decision.'
"And what says the Democracy? We sha wait for their response cinnati Gazette. We know not what to

tha

by strict

ght to say:
Of cannot call kett, in glass houses sho: at him who is without Thou that sayest and lates, all gone astray—the. o, not one. Alas! it is too true; bedience on our part indealer, tion to the harmony

emocrat in attention to the same to and the same moreact in concert with you?" Tell us-when have you resisted? Arkansas, with its perpetcomplete Democrat. He goes into the United ual-slavery-Constitution demands admission in States Senate, bound by no Party, and will be to the Union. "Obey!" is the command, and the only man in that body, independent of who of you resisted? Florida presents hersel with a claim to imprison and enslave whenever Why not trust the People? Brinkerhoff and she pleases citizens of the free States. "Obey!

or we Southerners will never more act in con

Tell us, neighbor Whig-has not your part miformly bowed to the "decision?" What do we, the Democracy, say, ask you That there is about the same difference between

cert with you. This is our decision."

The cunning managers of the whig party at what their profits. Now, if they reduce wa bringing recruits to the whig ranks, and secu- deepening and extending this hostility, and

Their policy is quite transparent. Make whig mould, the anti-slavery sentiment, the just what Tariff you please, or the manufactu Liberty men and Abolitionists have received rers demand-let their profits be rendered alto or created in the free States. We cannot be gether exorbitant-one thing is certain, they deluded by such policy. We must be permit- will never raise wages much beyond the living ted to judge for ourselves whether a revenue point. But, let a Tariff be made that shall tariff be injurious or not to the interests of leave them but moderate profits, and the working man must look out. If they can reduce

tinguished by constitutional means, we shall clared it was easier for a camel to go through

The Cincinnati Gazette is responsible for the following extract, which is not exactly correct. we think:

anti-slavery p river. What corrupted the orks have been expurgated of entiments by standshments in the free States. ard publishing &.

the Pulpit has been struck dumb, till the great religious sects have embraced Slavery, and as the Gazette testifies in the very article from which the foregoing extract is taken, both the old parties, in fear of the odium of Abolitionism, and from a desire to gain favor with the South, have been guilty "of vacillation gress, on nearly all the great questions of the day;" and shall we be told that Slavery has not corrupted the people of the free States?

The Constitutional Doctrine, Our neighbor of Enquirer is a lawyer, and therefore we are bound to presume that the following exhibit from one of his editorials, expresses his deliberate opinion in regard to the titutionality of improvements by the Gen eral Government:

"The General Government should only inter pose in cases, entirely and clearly beyond the jurisdiction and the competency of the respec-tive States, and that interposition should only

State-jurisdiction? Most of the improvement ment ought to attend to, are withiu State-juris diction. The doctrine of the Enquirer is alto thing gether novel. An improvement may be required for the benefit of half the Union, and These Democratic papers have hard work to [WHOLE NO. 517.

Congress August 7th .- Mr. Cass in the Senate subm ed a resolution, that ought to pass, directing the ecretary of Senate to cause to be published the charter and other acts of the Hudson's Ba ompany. It was laid over. The Oregon bill from the House was referre

the Committee on Territories A bill was passed to give Deputy Post Masters 5 per cent. additional on their receipts, and forbidding the enclosure of two or more letters in an envelope, under a penalty of \$10. [What is the meaning of this? Are

ing back to the old, absurd policy of charging by the piece, instead of weight? We hop he House may reject the billa Mr. McDuffie reported a bill authorising resident to issue letters of marque and reorisal against Mexico, in the event of such be

The Smithsonian bill was passed over. A bill disaffirming all laws of the Territo ries of Iowa and Wisconsin was, after a har struggle, laid upon the table.

ng done on her part. It was passed.

Various bills on the private calender isposed of, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, the bilt to establish Post route to which sundry amendments were adoptedmong them one to restore the franking privilege to Post Masters not receiving more than \$100 per annum-was passed.

[It would be far better to let alone such tinkering. If amendments to the existing law be equired, Congress, the next session, will be able to determine more wisely what they are.]

to determine more wisely what they are.]

The first business was the election of a President pro tem. The balloting resulted as follows:

First Ballot—Hannegan 15; Sevier 5; scat. 29.

Second Ballot—Hannegan 20; Sevier 7; scat. 22.

Third Ballot—Hannegan 19; Niles 11; scat. 20.

Fourth Ballot—Hannegan 18; Niles 15; scat. 11.

Fifth Ballot—Hannegan 18; Niles 17; scat. 13.

Mr. Hannegan here rose and requested that his name should be withdrawn. He thought it more important that there should be an election, than that any particular individual should be elected.

Sixth Ballot—Atchison 16; Niles 18; scat. 15.

Seventh Ballot—Atchison 25; Niles 10, scat. 14.

Whereupon Mr. Atchison, having received a majority of the votes given, was declared elected.

He was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Cass and Calhoun, and returned his thanks in a neat address.

On motion of Mr. Webster, notice was orde

amendments.

The committee on Commerce reported a bill toestablish a collection district in Oregon.

Various committees were discharged from the
unfinished business before them.

A message was received from the President, similar to that received in the House, asking an appropriation of \$2,000,000, for the purpose of purchas-

ng peace with Mexico.

The Senate then went into Executive session. As soon as a quorum could be obtained the House took up the unfinished work of last night—the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill and further amendments were acted on.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Speaker, by consent, laid before the House the following the consideration of the bill, the Speaker, by consent, laid before the House the following the Province for the Province to the University of the Univer

sausactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. In the adjustment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concessions which may be made by Mexico. Under these circumstances, and considering the other complicated questions to be caused by other complicated questions to be settled by nego-tiation with the Mexican republic, I deem it impor-tant that as un of money should be placed under the control of the Executive to be advanced if need be, to the government of that Republic immediatel after their ratification of a treaty. It might b stipulated by this treaty, by our Senate and an appropriation to carry with the first made by Congress. Indeed the necessity for this delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of this money would of course be accounted for not as secret service money, but be accounted for not as secret service money, but

The disbursement of this money would of course be accounted for not as secret service money, but like other expenditures.

Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in our past history during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars "for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign mations," "to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the United States, who shall cause an account of the United States, who shall cause an account of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congres as soon as may be," and on the 13th of February as soon as may be," and on the 13th of February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount, and in the same terms. In mether case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result in this respect might be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object. I would, therefore, recommend the passage of a law appropriating \$2,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose which I have indicated. In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties and ratified by the Mexican republic.

Washington, 8th August, 1846.

WASHINGTON, 8th August, 1846. WASHINGTON, 8th August, 1846.

The reading having been concluded—
Mr. Dromgoole moved the reference of the message to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union—carried.

Whereupon, Mr. McKay offered a bill, (for the purpose, he said, of carrying into effect the recommendation of the President.)
And the bill was read as follows:

AN ACT making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum of \$2,000,000, in addition to the provision hererofore made, we and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of detion to the provision hererofore made, be and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of de-fraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of an money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated and to be applied under the direction of the Presi dent of the United States, who shall cause an ac nt of the expenditure thereof to be laid be gress as soon as may be,

Mr. Ho'mes called for an unanimous vote. Mr. Carroll opposed the appropriation. Mr. R. Chapman moved that the committe

Which motion having prevailed, the commi ose.

Mr. McKay offered a resolution in the usual erms, providing that all debate on the said bill should cease at 3 o'clock, and he demanded the pre-

on the table, and asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Winthrop, and resulted as follows:
Yeas—Mesars. Arnold, Ashmun, Brinkerhoff, Buffington, Carroll, Clarke, Crauston, G Davis, J H Ewing, Garvin, Grimell, Grover, Hampton, Harper, Elias B Holmes, John W Houston, Samuel D Hubbard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, James B Hunt, Joseph R Ingersoll, Jenkins. Daviel P King, Preston King, Leib, Lewis, McLean, McHenry, McItvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Polluck, Ransey, Ratbun, Julius Rockwell, John A Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenok, Seaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Ben-Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Pollock, Ramser, Rathbum, Jusa Rockwell, John A Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schemok, Seaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Benjamin Thompson, Tombos, Trumbo, Vinton, Wheaton, White, Winthrop, Wood, and Wright—54.

NAYS—Messra_John Quit: Cy Adams, Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, Benton, Bigga, James Black, James A Black, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Burt, John H Campbell, Reben Caapman, Chaes, Chipman, Cot, Boollin, Culton, Cummins, Cumningham, Daniel, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duullap, Edsall, Ellaworth, Berdman, Faran, Ficklin, Fries, Gordon, Graham Grider, Haralson, Harmanson, Houley, Hilliard, Hoge, Isaac E Holmes, Hopkins, Pries, Gordon, Graham Grider, Haralson, Harmanson, Hough, Edmund W Huberd, Hunter, James H Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Seaborn Jones, Kaufman, Lawresce, Leake, La Sere, Long, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, James McDowell, McKay, J P Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Payae, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pilisbury, Reid, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Sawtelle, Scammon, Alexander D Sims, Leonard H Sims, Simpson, Stanton, Strohm. Sykes, James Rowns, Wentworth, Wick, Williams, Woodward, Woodworth, Young, and Yost—102.

So the resolution was not laid on the table.
Mr. McKay modified the resolution so as to read colored.

Mr. J. A. Rockwell asked the yeas and nave which were ordered

Some conversation followed on a point of order.

Mr. Ashmun moved that the resolution, as modified, be laid on the table. Ayes 68, noes 85.

So the House refused to lay on the table, and the question was, Shall the main question be now taken? Carried, ayes 82, nays 68.

A long debate ensued. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair. Mr. McKay moved to lay both the anneal and the resolution upon the

to lay both the appeal and the resolution upon the table. Carried, ayes 112, noes 26.

It wanted now only 15 minutes to the time of

recess.
So Mr. McKay proposed that the message of the President should not be taken up until after the recess, and that the committee should spend the short intervening space on such appropriation bills as were yet pending on questions of amendment between the two houses.
Mr. J. R. Ingersoil not hearing (in the confusion of the hall) the precise purport of Mr. McKay's suggestion, rose in dissent.

suggestion, rose in dissent.
Mr. McKay explained. I simply propose that
the two hours allotted for the debate on the Presithe two hours allotted for the debate on the President's message shall commence at 5 o'clock—after the recess. I admit that the question is an important one, and that it is right that some time should be allowed for discussion. But I propose to occupy the short space between this hour and the hour of recess in the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the Military Academy bill.

[Cress all round, "Good—agreed; now we undertand," &c.]

We find in the National Intelligencer the continuation of approaching in the House less than the service.

continuation of proceedings in the House last Saturday, on the bill of McKay, to appropriate \$2,000,000 to enable the President to negotiate with Mexico, concerning boundaries, peace, &c. These proceedings are of the highest impor-

The hour of debate having expired, Mr. Wilmot, a Democratic member from Pennsylvania, moved to amend the bill as follows:

"Provided, That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any ter-ritory from the Republic of Mexico by the Uni-ted States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropria-ted, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude ted, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted."

Mr. Dobbin objected to the amendment as out of order. The Chair decided it was in order, and the House sustained the decision. Mr. Wick moved to amend the amendment so as to restrict its operation to territory above 36 30. Negatived, ayes 55, nays 89.

Mr. Wilmot's amend aves 83, navs 64! A great many other amendments were offered, but all were rejected.

Mr. Ingersoll moved a substitute for the whole bill; and again Mr. Wilmot moved the same provision as the above, as an amendment, which was carried—ayes 77, nays 59. Mr. Ingersoll's substitute was lost.

The bill was then reported from the Com tee of the Whole. Moved that it be laid on the table. Lost

yeas 78, nays 94. The question being on the engro third reading, Mr. Wick asked to be excused. The bill was then read a third time, and passed-yeas 85, nava 79.

Mr. Brinkerhoff moved a reconsideration, it order to secure the bill-yeas 70, nays 83. The bill was then sent to the Senate. We fear it may fail in the Senate, as the slaveholders have there a majority of one; and,

had not Mr. Haywood resigned, their majority

We have no room now for further co An Explanation Needed.

When Mr. Lewis was in Wilmington, a few in the course of a speech there, had asserted l that it was a libel to charge Mr. Bebb with being in favor of the repeal of the Black Laws .-Mr. Lewis, in addressing a meeting in the same ing of Mr. Woods, asked whether any of them could confirm this statement. Several persons arose, and testified that they heard Mr. Woods ment. make precisely such a declaration. To place The Louisville Journal thus lets off its squib the matter beyond doubt, he again appealed to at Mr. Polk's veto. any who heard Mr. Woods, and yet did not recollect this declaration to arise and say so. None collect this declaration, to arise and say so. None Western steamboat again, lest bad luck, or arose. The conclusion is plain, that Mr. John something else, should cause her to run foul of Woods, a leader among the Whigs in Southern a snag. Ohio, declared in a public meeting at Wilming. ton, Clinton county, that it was a libel to charge snagboat is a machine that violates the Constitution, and that snags, sand-bars, and sawyers have pre-emption rights to the beds of the Wes-

Black Laws! ed himself in favor of the repeal of the Black to be regarded as sacred.

Laws! Surely some explanation of these apparent ontradictions is required from Mr. Woods. Is Mr. Bebb to say one thing, and are his friends to go about, and, where circumstances eem to render it politic, represent him as be- ly lieving just the contrary?

We find the following statistics in the Cincinnati Advertiser, giving the number of steamboats built at the places named:-

Boats, Tonnage. New Albany, 11 1,959 \$118,500 16 4,152 270,000 10 2,912 190,500 29 7,209 505,500 42 5,428 325,500

magnificent picture of Western progress is pre-sented in these facts. Our steamboat com-as such, has no right to abolish, alter, or a

A Pretty Good Witness. ress in which his own party has the ascendency, and of our State-Legislature, having imself once been a member, says: "Our State Legislatures, and our House of Representative in Congress, have become noth-ing but stews of corruption, in respect to the

The appeal is not confined to projects of days of the apostles, and does now exist "3. That as the relative duties of man

as John Tyler was. We learn by a brief para-graph in the Baltimore Clipper, that he return-ed the French Spoliation Bill to the House on ed the French Spoliation Bill to the House on

sons assigned we have not yet seen.

Hailrand Disaster. Last Wednesday night, while a fitimber of Rechabites, from Newark and Rahway, N. J. were returning in the cars from a pleasure excursion to New Brunswick, a thoughtless peron drew out the bolt, connecting the locomonotive with the train. When discovered, the engine was ahead of the cars, but as the grade was on a declivity of 27 feet to the mile, the cars began to gather headway. The conductor called out to the engineer to put on steam and yo as fast as he could, but nothing would avail; the cars went dashing on until they overtook the locomotive, when a tremendous crash was the consequence. Several persons were most seriously injured, some, it is feared, mortally

on the platform, outside the cars.

No person was seriously injured, who was not

Mr. G. Grimes has laid upon our table two little volumes, on Insanity-its nature, causes, treatment, &c. They were written by him when an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum of Tennessee, as the officers of that Institute teatify, and one of them is a curious record of his own case. We learn that they have been liberally patronized by the citizens of Nashville. With the proceeds he hopes to be enabled to support himself and family. We cheerfully introduce him to the kind consideration of our

From the Army. The brig Empress arrived at New Orleans on the 12th inst. with a company of Alabama volunteers to be mustered out of the service. Six other companies of volunteers from Alabama, all from Louisians, and the St. Louis Legion. six months men, are also to be mustered out of

The regiments of Cols. Peyton and Feath erston are not recognized by the War Depart ment.

The American Flag of the 24th, published at Matamoras, says-"A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Monelova, direct, and in a remarkably short time, passing through Candala, Tlascala, Willa Altama, Sabinas, Mier, Camargo and Reynosa, and states that everything was perfectly quiet on the route, and that the people

are expecting the approach of our army. He learned on the road that there had been no fur ther arrival of troops at Monterey. At Monclova letters had been received stating that Paredes had arrived at San Luis Po-tosi at the head of 9,000 men, but having received despatches, by express, countermarched his command, and proceeded to retrace his his command, and proceeded to retrace his steps to the city of Mexico. The reason for this sudden about face is only to be attributed to some pronunciamento at the capital.

A new company has been formed for the prote tion of the country bordering on the Nucces.

They leave here to-morrow or next day for Cor. I hey leave here to-more or next day for Cor-pus Christi. A large portion of the men com-pising this company were attached to Capt. Bell's corps of "Corpus Christi Rangers," lately disbanded, and are returning to their old cruis-ing ground to hold in check the Camanche Indians and marauding Mexicans.

It was reported in town yesterday that some

The Foreign Market. . The Foreign market after all is turning out to be something. The following from the New York Express, Whig authority, tells its own

favorable. Some of the shippers of flour have received account of sales of flour which has netted \$4,50 a \$4,62. This is much better than "The state of the market was so favorable that large orders have been received for the shipment of flour, and to-day several thousand barrels changed hands for export. Holders meet the demand freely, without putting up

"Private letters by the steamer are decidedly

"The appearance of things indicate that it prices keep down, there will be a good demand or flour and grain for the British

would be two.

It is in fact a bill which fairly heads the city are garrisoned by about twenty campwhole shareholding delegation, and shows what the Democracy can do, when aroused.

In this movement of the Western and Northford Democrats, we see the explanation of the Democrats, we see the explanation of the federal government is expended at the south Public property at Detroit has not the protection. Public property at Detroit has not the tion of a single ordinance sergeant even

"The 'posts' of the North are all the better days since, he was informed that John Woods, again be occupied for military purposes. The beauty of it is, that the North pays the money which is spent at the South."—Emancipator. What do we want of soldiers at the North Nobody expects any attack from that quarterplace, mentioned this circumstance, and, as and if any should ever be made, the hardy popmany were present, who had attended the meet. ulation along the border will be more impregnable than stone walls. It is the weakness of the South that requires a military establish

We advise Mr. Polk never to travel or

tern rivers. What makes the matter more mysterious is The snags and sawyers in the Western rivers the fact, that Mr. Lewis was present at one of can hold up their heads and defy the naviga Mr. Bebb's meetings, where, in the presence of as Mr. Polk has thrown the broad shield of the Mr. John Woods, Mr. Bebb publicly declar- Constitution over them and they are hereafte

> The Church and Slavery, No. III.

In the close of the second number I remark ed. that the Presbyterian Church had "signa ly signalized" herself in the abominable work of holding human beings in slavery. As evidence in support of this declaration, I present the fact that Church Courts, and individual ministers, in the free and slave-holding states, have, in the most unequivocal manner, declar ed in the face of the world, that the Bible san tions slavery; and yet those church courts and ministers of the gospel, have never been rebuked for such sentiment. The whole church as a body, has by her silence, said that such dec-larations and sentiments are right.

The Presbytery of Charleston Union, in South

Carolina, passed and sent forth to the world the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Pres-108 21,660 \$1,400,000 bytery the holding of slaves, so far from being It will be observed that while our mechanics have built fewer boats than those of Pittsburgh, they have built much larger and costlier ones.

Mr. Cist remarks—

"There are at this time not less than seven hundred and fifty steam boats on these rivers, whose tonnage will not fall short of one hundred and sixty thousand tons, and which have cost, in their construction and equipment, not less than twelve millions of dollars. What a magnificent picture of Western progress is prea sin in the sight of God, is no where conde

"Resolved, 1. That, as the Kingdom of our sented in these lacts. Our steamboat commerce is only thirty years old, and a single large boat out of these seven hundred and fifty vessels, could take the whole annual produce to New Orleans, which, forty years ago, floated from the West to that port."

as such, has no right to abolish, alter, or affect any institution or ordinance of men political or civil merely. Nor has the Church, even in our midst, the right to prescribe rules and dictate principles which can affect the conscience with reference to slavery; and any anch attended. reference to slavery; and any such attempt would constitute ecclesiastical tyranny; much less has any other church or churches, or bo The editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, who dies of men, ecclesiatical, civil or political, ought to be able to speak advisedly of a Confere in the premises.

"2. That slavery has existed from the days

of those good old slave-holders and Patriarche Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, (who are now in the kingdom of Heaven,) to the time when the apostle Paul sent a run away slave home to his master Philemon, and wrote a fraternal and chistian epistle to this slave-holder, which we find still stands in the canons of the scriptures, and that slavery has existed ever since the

improvement. "Help us," cried the Texas man,
"and we'll help you." The Oregonites helped
them, and got cheated for their pains?

Another Veto.

Mr. Polk is as expert in the use of the veto,

The appear is not connected to projects of improvement. "Help us," cried the Texas man,
slave are taught in the scriptures in the same
manner as those of part and child, husband
and wife, the existence of slavery itself is not
opposed to the will of God. And wheever has
a conscience too tender to recognize this relation, is "righteous over much," is "wise above
what is written," and has submitted his neck
to be veks of man, sperificed his christinn lib-

men."
Who can doubt that these are "signal" sup-Saturday night last, with his veto. The reaports of slavery? But more anon-

WEEKLY HERALD | ble, would be unconstitutional, bed AND PHILANTBROPIST.

Constitutional--Unconstitutional-Tariffs -- Taxes -- Reply to Mr. Greene. Last Thursday, in an editorial on a para-

"First of all, we hold a Protective Tariff to

To this statement, our friend, Mr. Greene, it a communication in to-day's Herald, objects. He thinks we "misused" the word unconstitu tional, for inexpedient-and that a protective Tariff cannot be styled, unconstitutional, be cause, "first, there is no limit in terms to the power of imposing duties; and secondly, there is no particular mode by which it should be the singular particular, that duties shall be uniform throughout the United States."

There are two schools of constitutional pounders. By one, it seems to be assumed that the Government of the United States possesse inherent sovereignty, unlimited except by ex press restrictions specified in the Constitution and that the Constitution is to be viewed, not so much as a charter, conferring upon the Gov. ernment certain limited powers, as an instru ment intended merely to restrict powers belonging to the Government, independently

By the other school it is assumed, that the Government has no power, which is not granted by the People; that it is purely a delegated sovereignty; that the Constitution is the exact measure of its powers; that, where no where a power is 'conferred, whether an express limitation be or be not provided, it cannot by the States or the People, respectively; and ding restrictions fairly inferable from the nature of the grant of any particular power.

Our friend clearly does not belong to this his article are in harmony with its creed.

The reasons he alleges against the proposi -that, where a power is granted to Congress, for revenue, and no other purpose. and no limitation in terms is provided, it is universal, unlimited. And the illustrations he Representatives for their services. No limitations in express terms qualifies the grant.—
Therefore, the power is unlimited; Congress "may vote its members a thousand dollars per day each, and yet it would not be unconstitutional to do it!"

"Extracts from the Charter granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, by Charles II., dated May the 2d, in the two-and-twentieth year of his reign, being 1761.
"The third section provides that the persons named, and such others as shall be admitted into the said society, as is hereafter expressed, where the spirit of this nation what it ought to be, the men who were active in accomplishing this monstrous sacrifice of American rights

Again: Congress by the Constitution has power to "lay and collect taxes:" there is no limitation in express terms on this power: therefore, it is not limited, and "Congress may impose, if it pleases, a tax of a thousand millions turers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, and them by the name of The Governor and Company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, one body corporate and nolitione in deed and tional to do it!' might answer all the proper demands of the "sec. 12. And further we do by these pres

exposure of what we deem the unsoundness of said, and of all other the premises, saving all any movement on the subject of slavery since the Principle, above specified. We appeal to the reflecting mind:—would you not at once stignary and all guards and successors, for the same; to have, hold and possess, and enjoy the said territories, limits and places, and all and singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from ritories, limits and places, and all and singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from ritories, limits and places, and all and singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the mail from singular the matter by the Senate; but, the matter by the Senate senates and the senate matize such acts as unconstitutional? Recoil the premises hereby granted, as aforesaid, with the mand every of their rights, members, jurisbear a few comments. So far as the House of provision of the Constitution, or because it goes beyond any grant of power made by that instrument. In the latter instance, strictly speaking, the act is extra-constitutional, but without aiming at a fastidious precision of language, there is no power in the Constitution author

Examine each illustration. What is the tries, territories, and regions granted." sole object and scope of the grant of power to is a real compensation-but nobody would hesi. England. tate, should Congress vote a thousand dollars grant, even in terms.

The same may be said of the other case .-The Constitution confers upon Congress power following amendment moved by Mr. Niles:-"to lay and collect taxes." Suppose, as Mr. "Provided, That the right of navigating the Greene assumes, that there is no limitation in Columbia river, secured to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading express terms, on the power, is it therefore unlimited? What is the universally recognized 1863, when it shall cease and deterchiect of such power? To provide for the proper expenditures of Government. Every body ment-ten only for it. nate it, as unconstitutional.

guaranties of rights contained in the "Amend- Diplomacy. Great Britain herself must despise ments," that they were useless, on the ground the pusilfanimous haste with which her offer that Congress could not execute any Power was accepted, and a vital interest on our part that was not granted; or, any Power that was sacrificed. granted, beyond its legitimate scope; but our Who were the members of the Senate, o fathers were anxious to make assurance doubly whose shoulders rests the infamy of this missure. Suppose, however, no amendment had been erable treaty? Let their names never be for adopted, securing the freedom of conscience, of gotten. speech, of the press, of petition, of popular as-Congress have had power to interfere with ceeded to consider the proposition of the British such freedom? No!-and for the best of all rea. Government, submitted by the President. sons-it can have no power not delegated to it

Now, in reference to a Protective Tariff:-the application of the principle of such construction as we contend for, is certainly not at first so promptly recognized as in the illustrations furnished us by Mr. Greene, but, in our opinion, 10th June, 1846, for a convention to settle it is no less reasonable and proper.

Congress has power "to lay and collect taxes"-but, as we have seen, this power is limited by the nature of the object, to be accomplished by taxation. This object is, the support of Government-and the great duty of Government is, to protect individual citizens in the enjoyment of their rights-to life, liberty and the parsuit of happiness;-to protect the nation against violence from abroad; and to provide Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Hunting-for certain great Interests, to which Individual ton, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisi-cr State Enterprize is incompetent—such as in or State-Enterprize is incompetent-such as, in this country are, the Public Lands, the conthis country are, the Public Lands, the condition of the Aborigines, the improvement of Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee. the Atlantic and Lake coasts, ndt enavigation of the Great Waters of the West. It has no power to abuse the power of taxation, so as to rab the People of the Union, instead of promoting their welfare. It has no power to tax the merchant's capital so exorbitantly, while it taxes land so lightly, as to make mercantile business ruinous, and agriculture alone profitable. It has no right to tax the shoe-manufacturer so extravigantly, while it lays dispropor tionately light duties on the cotton-manufac turer, as to drive the former from his business,

tution simply to use for purposes of revenue. But, they would not be one particle more un nstitutional, than an act, which, (supposing drive the capital employed in it, on to the fabrication of iron. Nor, would they be one jot tittle more unconstitutional than an act. aying disproportionate duties on silks, thus making the consumers of these fabrics pay bonus for the sake of enabling a few manufact urers in this country to employ their capital profit in the silk manufacture

In plain terms, we hold that, were there limitation in express terms, on the power to lav made to promote the general welfare, except in taxes, imposts, duties, &c., the grant of such power is its own limitation-being made for the exclusive purpose of providing revenue fo the Government, and not to enable it to interfere with the laws regulating the production of umption or distribution of wealth.

But, in the clause quoted by Mr. Greene, ind a limitation superadded to this. Congress ave the Constitution, "shall have power to lay nd collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, -for what purpose? "to pay the debts and proide for the common defence and general wel fare of the United States." We are aware, that he latitudinarian school dissect this clause, so as to make each part of it a distinct grant of ower-but, this seems to us altogether unfair. The first part of the clause provides for a distinct purpose-that of raising revenue; and the last part, provides as distinctly for the use power is granted, none can be assumed; that to which this revenue is to be applied-payment of debt, common defence, general welfare. The various items constituting in the properly be exerted beyond its original scope . aggregate this "common defence" and this were as guilty as the South in this matter. that all powers not conceded to it, are retained "general welfare," then follow in detail: but The official publication of the vote of ratificathat the specification of certain restrictions in legislate for, class-interests; or to interfere diexpress terms is not to be construed as exclu- rectly or indirectly with the industrial pursuits States, voted in the negative. All the Den of the People, so as to control the disposition of crats but two from the slaveholding Star capital or labor.

school: we will not say that he is a member of any prohibition in express terms in the Consti- bringing about this disgraceful settlement. the former, although the doctrines broached in tution on the power of Congress to establish But, the leaders in it were, Messrs. Calhoun, o be unconstitutional-or, more strictly speaktion that a Protective Tariff is unconstitution- ing, extra-constitutional. It has a right to "lay been no such settlement. All the Democratic al, proceed on the assumption of this Principle, and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises,

"Forever,"

During the discussion in secret session adduces derive whatever force they have from the proposition of the British Government in the same assumption. The Constitution, for reference to, Oregon, the following document, example, confers upon Congress power to pro- being an extract from the Charter of the Hudvide by law, for compensating Senators and son's Bay Company, was laid before the Senate.

pose, if it pleases, a tax of a thousand million one body corporate and politique in deed and of dollars upon the Pcople, when one million in name, really and fully FOREVER, for us,

public service." The act would be "inexpedient," but "not unconstitutional."

The frankness of our friend, in stating his doctrine so strongly, has saved us some trouble.

Upon these very illustrations we rely for the time being and their successors, the true and absolute lords and proprietors of the same territories, limits and places, afore-side and only of all other the premises, saving all-side and of all other the premises, saving alwe shall use the term unconstitutional, because there is no power in the Constitution authorizing such an act.

paying to us, our heirs and successors, for the same, two Elke and two Black Beavers, when soever, and as often as we, our heirs, and successors shall happen to enter into the said councilled.

This information was in the possess Congress, in the first case? To secure compen- the President, when he received the British the North. It had impaired our sovereignty sation to Senators and Representatives for their proposition-a proposition to which Mr. Mcpublic services. What does compensation mean? Lane strongly objected, on account of its de-An equivalent for services rendered. The grant mand of the permanent navigation of the Cothen is limited by its own terms. Judgments lumbia, and which he declared in his despatch forbidden a single cent to be appropriated for may differ, within a certain limit, as to what to Mr. Buchanan, was not the ultimatum of the safety of an immense commerce, in which

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Polk receives the a day to each of its members: by universal proposition, and submits it to the Senate, consent, the act would be pronounced robbery, who, while considering it, were put in posses and every body would see that this monstrous sion of the foregoing extracts from the charter abuse of a power, was never designed by the They did not then deliberate or decide in the grantors, and is not within the scope of the dark. They had full intelligence of the whole subject. Nor did they advise the acceptance of the proposition till they had rejected the

with the same, be limited to the year A. I

knows this-and this, in itself, is a limitation Knowing then all the consequences involved upon the grant. Within a certain limit, peo- in this proposition, the Senate advised its ac ple may differ in judgment as to what are the ceptance, and, with the same knowledge, the proper expenditures of Government, but all President, when he had the power to secure its would agree as to the nature of an act which modification, declined using it, and sought the should tax the people a thousand millions of advice of the Senate so as to give him a predollars, where "one million would answer all the text for accepting it -and both parties knew proper demands of the public service." They that it was not the ultimatum of the British would pronounce it high-handed robbery-and, but, both parties united in abandoning to a for unless a monstrous abuse of power can be styled eign Power without any pressing necessity the constitutional, they would not hesitate to design permanent navigation of the central river of our territory! So disgraceful an act has never It was well argued, in relation to some of the been consummated in the history of American

Thursday, June 11th, 1845, on motion of Mr embling, against any law by Congress, would MANGUM, (of North Carolina) the Senate pro-

Mr. HAYWOOD (of North Carolina) offered the following resolution: "Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators pre

accept the proposal of the British Governmen Great Britain west of the Rocky and Ston Mountains.

June 12th, on the question to agree to this resolution, it was determined in the affirmative: yeas 38, nays 12.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Ber ien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, ohn M. Clayton, Colquitt, Davis, Dayton, Dix, head, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusi

Those who voted in the negative are-Messrs, Allen, Atherton, Breese, Camero

Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon.
Ordered, that the Secretary lay the said re Not a single Whig Senator, or a slaveholding

Senator voted in the negative, but one-Mr-LARNACIN of Tennessee The President agreed upon a treaty in ac ordance with the resolution on the 15th, and transmitted it to the Senate on the 16th. Afand compel him to invest his capital in manu ter various calls for documents, &c., the folfacturing cottons. All these acts, it is palpa- lowing proceedings took place on the 18th:

of a power which was conferred by the constitute following resolution: "Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators p

sent concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States of America and her Majes Last Thursday, in an editorial on a para-graph in "The True Democrat," we made the following statement:

It is described by the woollen manufacture, and it is observ-ily, as to break up the manufacture, and the little day of June, 1846.

On the question to agree to the resolution it On the question to agree to the resolution, vas determined in the affirmative: Yeas

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crit enden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Green Haywood, Houston, Huntingdon, Johnson, o Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, Mc Duffic, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier immons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster Voodbridge, and Yülee. Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Alfen, Atchison, Atherton, Breese Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, and Westcott

Thus was the act consummated. It will be observed, that in both the prelin nary and final measures, Slaveholders wer the prime movers-Messrs. Mangum and Hav wood, in the first instance, Mr. McDuffie in th

That all the Slaveholders but two, voted for the ratification, every Democratic Senator from the South, except these two, dividing from his Northern allies on the question:

That, not a single Whig voted in the nega And that THOMAS CORWIN of Ohio was an

the number of those who ratified this shameful treaty. The Ohio Statesman some weeks since, en

deavored to show that the Eastern states

unong them all, we find no power to create or tion has shown him by this time his error. A voted in the negative. No Democratic Sen For these reasons, and not because we find tor from the free States took an active part a Protective Tariff, do we hold such a Tariff McDuffie, Haywood and Colquitt, from the the deep South-and without them there would have affirmative, except Atchison of Missouri, and he tracts from an cultorial for the desired the extension of Slavery would not be desired to vote as they felt on an issue so made up be tween Freedom and Slavery. Mr. Davis, of the control of the first line and th nexation, and so lavish of their favors on Texas, it must have been a rich consolation to find the two Texan Senators voting for the abandor

> and interests, would forever be consigned political insignificance. Their conduct in this instance seems to have been marked by weakss, want of sagacity, and pusillanimity

The movement made by Mr. Wilmot, a Dem eratic Senator from Pennsylvania, and sustain ed by the Democratic members of the House Representatives, from the North, generally and the record of which we gave las Thursday, is by far more important than Democratic party, as if it were concurred in by graph,

Look at it! The Slave-Power had laid hold f Texas, for its own purposes. It had set bounds to the acquisition of free territory, or over the free territory of Oregon, by giving up forever to a Foreign Power, the navigation the only great river in that region. It had had grasped at all the principal offices of hono and profit. It had plunged the nation in a war for the purpose of enlarging still further the erritory for the benefit of slave-labor. It had laid its plans for the conquest of the Californias and perhaps other portions of Mexico, raising meanwhile the delusive cry, "Let us Conque

Peace." It carried it with a high hand. More an more exemplary secured the subservience o "the Democracy." The Tyrant Power ima gined that nothing could withstand its willbut, lo! in the hour of its apparent triumph, i the height of its arogant domination, the De nocracy awakes to a partial sense of its degra ion and wrong, and cries, "Stop! Now it is ou turn!" "Right about face!"-and in the twink ling of an eye, as if inspired by one will, the Democratic members from the free States, plant themselves on the boundary of slavery, and with a voice not to be misunderstood, exclaim "Here, shall thy coruse be stayed-the boun dary is fixed-beyond this, Liberty now and orever shall be the fundamental Law!"

Nobody expected it. Nobody dreamed that the representatives of a party who had been distinguished by a long course of extraordinary servility to the slavery, would be the first to dam up the tide of Evil let loose by the Missouri Compromise-would anticipate the slowmoving Whigs, in erecting a perpetual bar to the extension of Slavery! And yet, these very servile men, unless their will has been defeated by the opposition of the Senate, have won for themselves this glory. If the bill of the to House has been passed by the Senate, Mr. Polk In form can acquire no territory from Mexico from spir which Slavery or Involuntary Servitude shall of the not be forever excluded. The bill, in fact, is the N an extension of the Ordinance of '87 over whatever territory we may hereafter acquire on this slave-recontinent. So that, by the Democratic party, out the ne Slavery is forever hemmed in, and consequently must prepare for extinction under the pres sure of all-surrounding free States, conjoined with the operation of causes inherent in itself, and always rapidly undermining it, whenever against a Principle, which is recognized to

its expansion is prevented. We have watched to see some comment from he political press in Cincinnati, showing that the immense importance of this new movement a Party of Principle-just such a Party as the of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was understood, but we have ing to be in practice. waited in vain. And yet, the veto of the Har bor Bill, and the passage of the new Tariff, are not to be compared with it, in the grandeur f far-reaching consequences-that is, if the easure has been consummated in the Senate

The following is the vote by which the bill was passed, appropriating \$2000,000 to enable the President to negotiate for peace with Mex ico, and settle boundaries, with the amend nent proposed by Mr. Wilmot, making Liberty the fundamental law of whatever new territory might be acquired:

tory might be acquired:

YEAS—Messrs. John Q Adams, Anderson, Arnold Benton James Black, Brinkerhoff, Buffington, William W Campbell, John H Campbell, Carroll, Chipman, Colin, Cummins, Cumingham, Dunlap, Edsall, Kilsworth, Rrdman, Paran, Foster, Fries, Garvin, Gordon, Grider, Grover, Hamlin, Hampton, Henley, Elias B Holmes, Hough, Samuel D Hubbard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, James B Hunt, Joseph R Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H Johnson, Preston King, Lawrence, Leib, Lewis, Levin, Maclay, McClean, McClelland, McCrate, McIlvaine, Marsh, Miller, Morris, Moseley, Moutton, Niven, Norris, Jwen, Pollock, Rathbun, Ritter, Julius Rockwell, Root, Sawtelle, Scanimon, Schenck, Seaman, Severance, Tru nam Smith, Albert Smith, Starkweather, Stewart, Sohn, Strom, Sybes, Thomasson, Benjamin hn, Strohm, Strong, Sykes, ompson, James Thompson,

Mesers Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Barringe ard, late of this place, but now President of see why: viz. the want of proper cultivation. In short, lowa Territory is not surpassed in natural advantages by any State in the Union.

onvincing eloquence devoted character. The Failure.

We are sure our readers are as anxious as we ere, to know the fate of the bill to appropriate \$2,000,000 to enable the President to heard him. negotiate with Mexico, and also of the proviso introduced by Mr. Wilmot. We copy the fol

lowing from the report of proceedings in the Senate, from the Baltimore Clipper: Mr. Lewis succeeded in getting up the bill from the House to put \$2,000,000 at the dispothe Chronotype, says: sal of the President for "settling boundaries

with Mexico, &c.
A motion was made by Mr. Evans to amen the preamble, but Mr. Lewis moved to strike out the proviso, which prohibits slavery in any territory to be acquired; and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Mr. Davis then rose, and said to would be

rlad to hear some reasons for this. Mr. Lewis (much excited) there are reasons enough. Cries of order. Mr. Davis said the gentleman from Alabama seems inclined to have us legislate under more steam pressure than was altogether desirable Mr. D. then proceeded to remark upon the bill, interruptions.
es were fast gliding away,

Davis if he would give w. might introduce a resolution for adjourning said that he should But, said Mr. L., tl the other House. Mout spoke until a minut the wase had ed to pass into Executive p

> nat motive Mr. Davis may th. conduct, but, we are very at dered himself deserving of mnation by the Anti-Slavery the

mmunity, unless he was well assured that the that Senate would reject the proviso, and the House Senators from the Western free States, voted in then concur with the Senate. In that case, he the negative. All the Democratic Senators from has entitled himself to the thanks of the country. We fear, judging from the following extens as they please there; and it was calculated that those Southern Senators who do not affirmative, except Atchison of Missouri, and he tracts from an editorial in the National Intellirass the President, and paterly regardless of the great interests of freedom, has played the traitor to the cause of Human Liberty. He owes it to himself, to his State, and to the Anti-Slavery People every where, to come out publicly, and explain his course. We shall rejoice to know that he acted an honest part.

The National Intelligencer speaking of the perplexity into which Wilmot's amendment threw the partisans of the President, makes the following statement: pelled to talk out the session, as they had re olved that the bill should not pass with the an "Sunday intervening, it is understood is slavery proviso attached to it. It was simply a question of how the bill was to be killed, as

have been determined, by the conferees of the two Houses on disagreeing votes, to introduce the appropriation, freed from Mr. Wilmot's Proviso, as an amendment to one of the amend ents to the Civil Appropriation bill, which formed a part of the subject of conference Yesterday morning, however, it being discovered hat such an attempt would undoubtedly caus the loss of the whole mass of appropriate the support of Government, the design to

"The bill as it had passed the House of Repthe East having failed, we can no longer for-bear a few comments. So far as the House of

Davis is utterly inexcusable.

Ohio and the South! "How is it that, with all the flummery that is county, and sending an uncompromising oppound, in certain quarters, about the aggress ser of the black laws, and of the slave power, Western men doing some daring and desperate sir, this county goes for liberty. There were deeds, by way of resistance thereto, we have nothing of that kind of resistance which is immediately and pressingly necessary to preons of the South, and about Norther immediately and pressingly necessary to pre-serve our own institutions and protect our free labor from the inroads of slaves, made free or runaway, and clamoring here to be made citi--Cincinnati Advertiser.

That appeal is a blunder, neighbor You propose to catch fugitives from slavery, and fasten on them the chain again. We insist upon the extinction of the system which makes fugitives. Which is more honorable?

You propose to war against the inoffensive ictims of slavery. We propose to war against their oppressors Which is the more honorable?

Slaveholders are rich, aristocratic, politically nowerful. You will not breath upon ther dignity. Slaves are poor, weak, defenceless. Them you proscribe and persecute-on them you visit the sins of your aristocratic alies. Is it not honorable? How bold, where Weak ness is to be trampled upon! How tame, where Power confronts you!

We have no objection that the Admitiser should denounce the clamor too common among some of the Whigs, against "the South." We have no sympathy with that cry. The ices of polis some time last spring, bringing with him sectional parties, formed upon sectional intersectional parties, formed upon sectional interests, sectional sympathies, is abhorrent to our thinking that as this was a free state, she feelings. The declamation about "Norhern could not lawfully be held in slavery, she left rights," "Northern interests," as if they were antagonistical to "Southern rights," "Sothern

interests," is neither patriotic nor philanthopic. The North ha tht which conflict with The South has nireal a right of ". my real interest the singuished by the content of the con I to be the true iterto be the true iter- was pi

Knox Coffege and its President We find in the Southport American, an exlent Whig paper, published at Southport, nsin, the following notice of Mr. Blanch-

"He is a thorough and accomplished scholar possessed of remarkably vigorous and well-sciplined argumentative powers; a fervid and nvincing eloquence, and a picty of the most nently fit him for the new post of duty he has chosen, and will exert a powerful influence in behalf of the young Literary Institution over which he has been called to preside."

The great ability he displayed in his debate with Mr. Rice, just before he lest Cincinnati, will long be remembered by the thousands who

Elizur Wright, a Negro .- We were not aware that Elizur Wright, the translator of the fables of Fontaine, was reported to be a negro. The Ohio Press, in quoting a piece of poetry from

"The Chronotype is a racy little daily paper published in Boston, by a negro, named Elizar Wright. The following specimen of vigorous poetry is clipped from its columns If this were true, it would not affect Mr.

Wright's merits one way or another; but the editor of the Emancipator vouches for his white Shood, and the looking-glass (so our friend Wright assures us,) for his good looks. Indiana,

The erty men in Indiana, we doubt not mpt enough in voting, but they * reporting their vote. So far ather only the following

sed, we think,

ays of the Mexican apenate on Monday, and crything bend to the ex ve the real sentiments even coincides with theirs,) had resolved that we groviso inhibiting Slavery in any Mexi-can territory which may be acquired in our Trea-ty of Peace should be stricken out or the bill should be killed. The Slave States, including Mass, rose to debate the motion to strike out the proviso, and did debate it (being every the proviso, and did debate it (being every moment interrupted by bills from the House, &c. &c.) until the session died a natural death. He had determined, since it appeared settled that the bill must be lost either with or without the proviso, that it should die with it, so that the moral effect of the vote of the House not be neutralized by a contrary vote of the Senate. He only erred in his estimate of the course of the Senate. Had the vote been taken, the proviso would have been SUSTAINED in the Senate, and Lewis & Co. would have been com

was doomed any how.' OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

LITTLE FORTE, ILL. August 6, 1846.

Dear Doctor:—The friends of the slave Dear Doctor:—The friends of the slave in this state are in good spirits, and are doing a good work. I have some glorious times in company with Lovejoy and Codding since the great Western Convention. Our gatherings have been large—of the right kind of people, and full of enthusiasm,—healthful enthusiasm. The election came off on Monday last, August 3rd. In this county where Codding and I hav

the parties by a large vote, and so also in Very attentive audience. Well, the ball has Lake. In this town the vote stood—Democrat, got a start in Chillicothe, and when I left it 172; Whig, 84; and Liberty, 81. The Liberty men lacked but about 100 votes of carrying the The convention nominated your humble serinto the Legislature. At the next election Blodget, the Liberty candidate, easy enough if they had all gone to the polls.

posts on the day of election! Since writing the above I have received r Towns. Dem. Liberti Lake Zurich. Millereek, Bristol, Middlesex. 70

Lake, Littleforte, co. seat, 57 81 39 Burlington, 488 512 223 Good cheer! Let the friends of freedom take "Men of thought, and men of action

Yours truly, in haste, GEO. W. CLARK. Codding and I spend the month of August Wisconsin. We have a large Convention in outhport to-morrow and next day; thence to

PINE GROVE, Gallia Co. Ohio, August 6th, 1846.

Dr. Bailey:—This county has again bee a colored woman who has been held by him ev-Colliforia and went to a colored settlement about twe the power of the oppressor's promise vas pursued by Nantz and another

Nantz acknow

but I never expected to find the whole territory as rich as any of our Paint Valleys, (for, by the way, I used to think them the richest in the world.) True, the productions per acre are True, the productions per acre are not so much, but any rational man can easily

She is destinued at no distant day to occupy an important place among her sister States.

Robt. Streele. Dr. BAILEY:- I write for information, and hope that you or some of your correspondents may be able to cast light upon the following

ibject. Turn to Byron's poem, "The Corsair," and you will find a note (7) which gives an account of the Buccaneers which infested the low country below the city of New Orleans; and the enterprise which the Governor of Louisiana undertook in the year 1813 to break up their

tablishment. "The east and west points of this island were fortified, in the year 1811, by a band of pirates under the command of one Monsieur La Fitte. A large majority of these outlaws are of that class of the population of the State of Louisiana who fled from the island of St. war between France and Spain commenced, they were compelled to leave that island with the short notice of a few days. Without ceremony, they entered the United States, the immediately published in a religious paper, and most of them the State of Louisiana, with all circulated among the members of the Assen the negroes they had possessed in Cuba.—They bly, and not a word of rebuke was heard from the negroes they had possessed in Cuba. They were notified by the Governor of that State of the clause in the Constitution which forbad thee importation of slaves; but, at the same time. received the assurance of the Governor that he would obtain, if possible, the approbation of the General Government for their retaining this

This extract originally appeared in an American newspaper, and is copied by the noble poet into his works.

The point I wish explained, is, whether the
Governor of Louisiana made the request to the
General Government, and if so what did the
was pronounced in ecclesiastical be

General Government say in return?
Yours, &c., Y. II. Castine, Darke co.

Cincinnati and Sandusky, during the present trip. The ride to Xenia is a pleasant one; so also from Xenia to Columbus. The road from there to Mansfield via Delaware is not as agreeable, but the trip is soon made. From Manfield to Sandusky is one of the finest rail-roads in the country. The track is smooth and substantial, the cars new and commodious, while the officers and superintendent are gentlemen. The whole route is made in about thirty hours, and passengers rules of language, and falsifies all history."—find a commodious steamer awaiting them on See Sib Rev. April 1844 p. 210 find a commodious steamer awaiting them on their arrival. I have seen nothing of which to complain on the whole route. At Mansfield the traveler will find an intelligent and accomnodating landlord in the person of mine host t the "North American"—who by the way is Cincinnatian. Let me recomi to travelers on their way North as the most expeditious and comfortable.

Yours in haste, P. S. Passengers should be careful and tak he Delaware route from Columbus.

FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 14. Dear Dactor:—Yesterday our Convention came off in Chillicothe—I mean our nominat ing convention, and for the first time the voice of a real live Liberty man was heard within the walls of the Court House in Chillicothe. We had the young Lion of the West, not Allen, but *Preston*, with us. Whilst the committee were out, he addressed the members present; none others with one or two excep-tions condescending to notice us. Our pro-ceedings will be published in the Ancient Meropolis, (a copy of which I have directed the ditor to forward to you,) and it is the wish of the friends that you should publish them, to give information to other parts of the district We had completed our business before dinner time, and hesitated about holding an after-noon's meeting, which called forth the follow-

ng:"Resolved, That the members of this conven tion will not condescend to cast a vote for any man on either of the pro-slavery tickets, who has treated with silent contempt the meeting held at the Court House on the 13th Aug.,

What effect this resolution had I know not, but at 2 o'clock we had a pretty good turn-out, and Mr. Proston spoke for about two hours to a Seemed to be the whole topic of discussion.— The convention nominated your humble ser vant for Congress, and Wm. Wilson for State

of Dental Surgery." The Dr. had "astonished the natives" by his entree into the village in a very pretty stylish barouche with silver-plated lamps, drawn by two bob tail sorrel troters, and driven by a negro in livery. He had innounced a gratuitous lecture for the same account of which the facetiou

Knickerbocker gives as follows: Gentlemen and ladies-ladies and gentlemen I arroved here to-day at your little town for the fust time—which are a fact. I've saw larger I arroved here to-day at your little town to the fust time—which are a fact. I've saw larger places and I've saw smaller; but it is a considerable peart little place for all that. It requires gentlemen and ladies, if I may so 'spress myself, a mighty natural genus for to be a good dentistry—which there are no doubt of that; none at all. (A look of inquiry around the audience, to see if any one dissented from this self-evident proposition.) Four year I follered the butcherin' trade, and two year I driv' pill; but I ollers had a genus for the denistry line; and notwithstandin' the difficulty I will try to explain the subject so that even a lady can onderstand it. I shall ondertake it from the explain the subject so that even a lady can onderstand it. I shall ondertake it from the nderstand it. I shall ondertake it from the clearly exhibited savery to be a archibition mation of the tartarish matter in the little blue reins under the tongue, which are the cause of the decay in the enammil which are ondoubtedly so, gentlemen and ludies; that the decomplete of the slave-holder's master blush. Is not that a program of the suppose of the suppose of the slave-holder's master blush. Is not that a program of the suppose of the suppose of the slave-holder's master blush. Is not that a program of the suppose of the slave-holder's master blush. Is not that a program of the suppose of the suppose of the suppose of the slave-holder's master blush. Is not that a program of the suppose of the suppose of the slave-holder's matter in the little blue that the slave-holder's matter in the little blue the little blue the slave-holder's matter in the little blue the language of slavery, that I thought it might be a slave-holder's matter blush. Is not that a program of the little blue the language of slavery, that I thought it might be a slave-holder's matter blush. Is not that a program of the little blue the slave-holder's matter blush. Is not that a program of the little blue the slave-holder's matter blush. the decay in the enammil which are ondoubtedly so, gentlemen and ladies; that the decomposition of the teeth affects the systum, and the decomposition of the systum affects the teeth.

I shall now proceed to the operation of plugging the teeth, which is very simple. You only ly dig a hole in the tooth a little larger at the buttom than at the too and stuff in a hit of gold. bottom than at the top, and stuff in a bit of gold leaf. This is called stuffin' or pluggin'. Two year hev I been tryin' to get here, an do it; my services was wanted in all the cities of the Southern States. There was no denyin

people; they would have Dr. Johnston at any price. I don't doubt but what you have seen here some impostures, which we dentistries kracterize as jack leg dentistries; but I, gentle men and ladies, are a rale Scientificky! I ain

The Church and Stavery.

No. 1V.
I proceed to adduce further evidence in sup port of the charge that the Presbyterian church is a pro-slavery church. A few years since at the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, more than forty commisners to that church court met in caucus and adopted the following as their views on the sub

ject of slavery, viz:
"Resolved, That if the General Assembly
shall undertake to exercise authority on the subject of slavery, so as to make it an imme rality, or shall in any way declare that chris tians are criminal in holding slaves, that a de-claration shall be presented by the Southern delegation declining their jurisdiction in the case, and our determination not to submit to such decision."

A day or two afterwards these same commi oners met again, and adopted the following eamble and resolutions, viz: "Whereas the subject of slavery is inseparably connected with the laws of many of the states of the union, in which it exists under the sanction of said laws and the Constitution of the United States: And whereas, slavery is re-

ognized in both the Old and New Testan ouisiana who fled from the island of St. as an existing relation, and is not condemned by the authority of God: therefore, ge in the island of Cuba: and when the last "Resolved, That the General Assembly has the Assembly. The silence of that body pro

claimed its pro-slavery principles.

The next evidence I will adduce is from read quarters. It is a notice of the published speeches of Gêorge Junkin and William Graham, delivered in the Old and New School Synods of Cincinnati. This notice is written and published by the Theological Professors of Princeton Seminary. It is as follows: "These two pamphlets, refuting the unscriptural argunents of Abelitionists, derive a singular inte Both were produced in a state which is exempt from the ills of slavery; and both are written by men who are natives of free states. We will add that both are in a high degree inter-Dear Doctor:—I have just pussed over the ew route from Cincinnati to the Lake via Combus and Mansfield. I have several times and in various wave traveled theoret. His argument is so purely a reiteration of the scriptural pussages touching slavery is made in various wave traveled theoret. His argument is so purely a reiteration. matter. His argument is so purely a reitera-tion of undeniable scripture statement, that we hold it to be unanswerable. Dr. Junkin's and in various ways traveled through to the tion of undeniable scripture statement, that lake, but never more to my satisfaction than during the present trip. The ride to Xenia is discourse takes a wide range, and, as founded cers rules of language, and falsifies all history."— on See Bib. Rep., April, 1844, p. 310.

Such are the sentiments which flow from the very fountain head of Theological Science in the Presbyterian church. And the whole church, as a body, by her silence, proclaims loud AMEN to these abominable effusions. loud AMEN to these abominable effusions.—
Let those venerable men at Princeton dare to publish that it is not an incestuous practice for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, and their days are numbered. But they can defend a system and practice that lives by incest and adulter, and they are honored the cest and adultery, and they are honored the more for it. Don't the church support slave ore tor it. Don't the church support slave? "O shame where is thy blush!" But there more yet to come. ALEPH.

> For the Morning Herald. Church and Slavery.

No. V. Another evidence of the pro-slavery charac er of the Presbyterian church is found in the ction of the Synod of Cincinnati for the last w years. The meeting of this Synod in Ham on, Sept. 1843, was rendered famous for the ilton, Sept. 1843, was rendered famous for the discussion of slavery. There were two papers laid before the Synod on the subject of slavery, one of which was decidedly anti-slavery, and the other as decidedly pro-slavery. Here then was afforded a fair opportunity of testing the character of the Synod. After considerable discussions sion the anti-slavery paper was rejected, and the pro-slavery one prefered, and the discus-sion continued on it until the following resolu-tion was offered as a substitute, viz:

"Resolved, That while this Synod cannot approve of any of its members uniting with as ciations that adopt unscriptural sentiments or measures in opposing slavery or any system considered to be wrong; nevertheless we d hereby declare it to be our judgment, that the law, and is enerally practised, in these United States, in volves in it a great amount of moral wrong, and ought not to be defended, either directly or inirectly, by any member of this Synod." But ven this resolution, which only asked a con-emnation of the system of slavery as practised

in this country, was too anti-slavery, and was rejected by a large majority, the pro-slavery paper being still preferred. After a short time a motion was made that Knickerbocker Drollery.

The last number of the Knickerbocker has many amusing things served up in its "Editor's the purpose of expressing their concurrence in Table," among which is an account of "the the sentiments of the General Assembly of 1818. But this motion covered ground that was a strength of the sentiments. The sentiments of the sentiments of the General Assembly of 1818. But this motion covered ground that was a strength of the sentiments. also too anti-slavery. Finally, the Synod, be-ing wearied by the protracted discussion, until apparently but little patience remained, a motion was made and carried, that the whole sub common and moral sense, can doubt that the action of the Synod in 1843 was decidedly slavery—just such as any slaveholder in the land would approve? No one could fail to see the caution observed by the Synod lest there

ALEPH. For the Morning Herald. The Church and Slavery. No. VI.

In the preceeding number I brought to view n a brief manner, the character of the Synod of Cincinnati on the subject of slavery, at their meeting in 1843. But the worst has not yet been told. At the meeting of this Synod in

of the circumstances in which it was preed, as a violent and unjustifiable attack, both on the Presbytery of Cincinnati and the Rev J. H. Burch."

Is not this Synod pro-slavery, after all they

did and permitted to be said in the years 1843 and '44? Behold in all this the corrupting and

holding!
The next evidence will be drawn from the ction of the General Assembly on the subject

d slavery. We cannot deny our correspondent the easure of celebrating the victory of the fireeaters of Parkersburg over the Old Town Bull Our readers will recollect the incident referred to. The guards at Parkersburg, during the excitement consequent on the kidnapping outrage, one foggy night, thinking the abolitionists pproaching,gave them a round with their guns, and then scampered. The next morning they

lound that they had shot only the Town Bull

Shall Parkers, Heroes ever be forgot! ttend ye chivalrous of every ci or sound shake Troy, and Greece, and Rome o could old Kome, in her puissant pride se from the dust, she'd wince, and step aside! c'd bow before our prowess,—and would yield to bays, to crown us victors of the field; ar our great cause—we even dare to die, e cross our Rubicon, in ambush lie,

For the Morning Herald. DEAR SIR:-I read in your paper of this norning the following editorial paragraph:
"First of all we hold a protective Tariff to be

constitutional, and therefore we shall opport they believed your proposition true, oppose a protective Tariff, who, if they believed it oth erwise, might support such a Tariff, as required by the best interests of the country. This distinction makes your proposition one of great practical importance, and hence worthe careful discussion of candid men. I will therefore venture to offer a thought or two upon the subject. I would say then, that I think you have mis

I would use the word unconstitutional for inexpedient. There is, in terms, no constitutional limitation to the power of laying duties, &c., and no preise definition of the phrase "general welfar the end for which the power was intended to be exercised. Hence the discretion of Congress the only qualification connected with For the exercise of this discretion, there are the usual responsibilities of amenability to public sentiment and the periodical return of the elective franchise, &c., which equally apper tain to other powers which from their nature must be left discretionary. It would certainly must be left discretionary. It would certainly be monstrous, for example, for Congress to vote its members a thousand dollars per day each; and yet it would not be unconstitutional to do it. Congress may impose if it pleases, a tax of a thousand millions of dollars upon the people when one million might answer the proper de-mands of the public service. This would be extravagantly inexpedient, but not unconstituout the term constitutional is a strict one as applied technically to power, and can never be redicated upon discriminations of discretion outling its judicious or injudicious exercise. One plain, practical reason for this is, that no two minds could be found to agree upon the exact line that divided a good discretion, so to

peak, from a bad one. Apply these statements to the case of a Tariff First, there is no limit, in terms, to the power of imposing duties; and second, there is no par made to promote the general welfare, except, in the single particular that duties shall be ughout the United States. shall be imposed, as well as those, if any, which shall be excluded; the charges which shall be made upon the various items, with whatever variations in their amounts; all these are clearly natters of Congressional discretion, and the pre-umption always is, that that discretion shall sumption always is, that that discretion shall be exercised for the public good; and if it is not, public sentiment, as in other cases of mallegislation, must correct the evil by turning out one set of men and putting in another.

My generalization of the whole matter then, would be, not that discriminations for protection are an exercise of unconstitutional power. ion, are an exercise of unconstitutional power but may be an unwise exercise of a cons d one; not that they are usurpation, but may be

Very respectfully your friend and servant, WILLIAM GREENE.
Cincinnati, August 13, 1846.

Franklin and Madison county Liber-ty Convention, Met at West Jefferson, Madison county, on Tuesday, July 28, 1846, in the village seminary. The convention was organized by calling W. G. Graham to the chair, and appointing W. B. Jarvis, Secretary; after which the convention was opened by the Rev. Jason Bull, leading in prayer, and the following business was

ransacted.

On motion, a committee on nominations and resolutions, was appointed; and during their absence the convention was addressed by M. H. Urquehart, of Jefferson county, O. the following report, which was accepted and

dopted:
For Sinator—J. B. WHEATON of Columbus For Representatives—Chales Rathbone, of Madison, and Thompson Bull, of Fraklin, The Franklin Delegation retired and filled

For Recorder—JASON BULL, of Clinton town hip.
For Commissioner—W. G. Graham, of Tre For Poor House Director—GEO. McWORK. of

The committee on resolutions rep after a full and lengthy discussion, the follow ing resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That we believe the time has c when the American pleople must arouse to the cause of Liberty, or the privileged aristocracy that now crushes millio

nexes foreign states, and dismembers our own territory, will ere long rivet manucles on our own hands.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Ohio of 1845 and '46, having refused to repeal the Black Laws of Ohio, in defiance of the numerous petitions presented to that body, asking in the most elegated property as a part of the course of the superior of such as act

SAMUEL LEWIS.

6. Bailey, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

Terms.

\$2 a year, for a single copy.

Three copies to one address for \$5, in advance.

Ten copies to one address for \$15, in advance.

Any Postmaster or other person, sending us six new subscribers, with the cash, shall be entitled to one copy for a year. titled to one copy for a year.

Persons who have paid in advance on the one

dollar plan, will, of course, receive the fifty two numbers they paid for.

As the paper will be continued to all whose subscriptions may expire from time to time, those who do not wish to receive it, will please return it. We shall be sorry to part with any after having taken so much pains to give them

a large and good paper.
After the 1st July, no postage within 30

Mr. Lewis and his Appointments, Clermont county, Felicity, Monday, July 27. Brown co., Red Oak, Tuesday, July 28. Adams co., Winchester, Wednesday, July 29. Adams co., Winchester, Wednesday, July 29. Highland co., Hilsboro', Thursday, July 39. Rose co., Frankfort, Saturday, August 1. Fayette co., Bloomingburgh, Monday, August 3. Clinton co., Wilmington, Thursday, August 5. Clinton co., Wilmington, Thursday, August 7. Green co., Larveysburgh, Friday, August 7. Green co., Larveysburgh, Friday, August 19. Clark co., Springfield, Wednesday, August 19. Clark co., Springfield, Wednesday, August 19. Champaign co., Mechanicsburgh, Thursday, Aug. 20. West Jefferson. Madison co., Friday, Aug. 21. Franklin co., Colambus, Saturday, August 22. Licking co., Granville, Monday, August 22. Licking co., Granville, Monday, August 29. Guernsev co., Cambridge, Monday, August 29. Guernsev co., Cambridge, Monday, August 31. Harrison co., St. Clairsville, Tuesday, September 1. Harrison co., Cadiz, Wednesday, September 2. Jefferson co., Steubenville, Thursday, Sept. 3. Carroll co., Carrolton, Saturday, Sept. 5. Columbiana co., (West part)—to be designated by Stark co., Massillon, Tuesday, September 8.

ommittee. State to., Massillon, Tuesday, September 8. Tuscarawas co., New Philadelphia, Wednesday, Sep nber 9. Coshocton co., Coshocton, Friday, September 11. Coshocton co., Coshocton, Friday, September 11 Holmes co., Millersburgh, Saturday, Sept. 12. Wayne co., Wooster, Monday, Sept. 14. Ashland co., Ashland, Tuesday, Sept. 15. Richland co., Mansfield, Wednesday, Sept. 16. Knox co., Mt. Vernon, Friday, Sept. 18. Delaware co., Delaware, Monday, Sept. 21. Marrion co., Mt. Gilead, Tuesday, Sept. 22. Crawford co., Bucyrus, Wednesday, Sept. 22. Seneca co., Tffin, Friday, Sept. 25. Erie co., Sandusky City, Monday, September 28.

Congressional and Senatorial Con-Ventions—Rally in Dayton.

The Liberty Men of the Counties of Darke, Greene Preble and Montgomery, forming the 3D CONGRESSIONA DISTRICT, are invited to meet in Convention in Dayton TUESDAY MORNING, the #STH AUGUST, to noming

ate a candidate for Congress.

Also, the Liberty Men of Warren Co. are invited to
neet the Liberty Men of Montgomery on the same day at
layton in Senatorial Convention to nominate a candie for the State Senate.

ime has not been allowed for consulting the friends
he different Counties, but it is hoped that the above
ungement will be satisfactory to all. If deemed obionable, speak out, and the Montgomery Liberty Men
t cheerfulty yield to any other arrangement more genterometric by

will cheerfully yield to any other of the period acceptable.

Let every Liberty Man in the Districts come and take part in the Conventions. Induce as many as possible of your Whig and Democratic neighbors to come and heten to our eloquent LEWIS. Come with your wires and daughters. All will be welcome and free enteritainment provided for all. By order of the Montgomery Co. Central Convention.

[Dem. Standard please copy.]

The communication from Sardinia, Brown marks on this subject: county, which we announced would be publish-

at week's Herald, informed us of the attempt of Mr. Foster to carry his project at the close of the anniversary, and its failure.

The Liberty men in the several Townships of Mr. Foster to carry his project at the close of the anniversary, and its failure.

The Liberty men in the several Townships of Mr. Foster to carry his project at the close of the anniversary, and its failure.

Friend Brooke, do you think you are watching over your brethren for good?

It will be perceived that I did not say that Mr. Lewis stated at Akron and Ravenna that

The Mexican Negotiation Bill-Limi-

tained with remarkable firmness. There was no talk, or declamation; nothing but unwavering, uncompromising action. Mr. Wilmot's motion, however, to the Mexican Appropriaty to any further extension of Slavery. Washington Hunt of New York said, that

the attempt to acquire California, would "bring into discussion in Congress that question of all others the most exciting, and from which he had always desired to see the National Government stand aloof. Any attempt to bring new slave territory into the Union would be resisted by the whole Northern People.—
Our recent history had made this sentiment all-

Our recent history had made this sentiment all-powerful and all-pervading. It could be neither resisted nor controlled."

Mr. Hunt cannot by any policy prevent the discussion in Congress of a question on which the People feel so deeply. If there be a political excitement out of doors "all-powerful and all-pervading," it will be sure to penetrate would lead persons to believe that "old organ-would lead persons to believe that "old organall-pervading," it will be sure to penetrate the dread question face to face.

Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut said, "Califorthis Union will never consent that, if added to this country, it shall be otherwise. Those

Mr. Adams had remarked that the amend-

very first effort should be met with a resolute, determined, united front. The introduction of slavery into any new territory would arouse a feeling not to be trifled with. "The day is passed when such an act could be done with impunity, or done at all. If a treaty should be by chance ratified by any Senate, a majority can be found in no House of Representatives to vote any appropriation to carry it into effect."

Mr. Barringer of Virginia said—"a new proposition had been incorporated in the bill—and a most objectionable one. The contest now was, most objectionable one. The contest now was, not whether we should have peace or war, but whether slavery should exist in a country, foreign as yet, and which might never become our own. Can't gentlemen let us alone upon this subject? But, will they still continue to insist stand in the way of emancipation—be in the on positive prohibitions in regard to a Principle, about which there was perfect unanimity at the South? I protest, most solemnly, against the introduction and discussion of this delicate question on all subjects in this House. It ought not to be entertained at all. We are ought not to be entertained at all. We are to the Garrisonian sentiment that we must not precluded from it by the sacred Constitution give any support to slavery—that he has intimated a disposition to withdraw from a certain mated a disposition to withdraw from a certain which defines our rights and limits our powers. All we ask is, let us alone."

Beautiful! "Let us alone," by voting us Beautiful! "Let us alone," by voting us fifty thousand volunteers, and expending sixty millions of dollars, for the purpose of multiplying our slaves, and extending slave-territory. How dare you discuss this "delicate question"? All you Northern men have to do, is, to aid us in perpetuating slavery; to resist its extension is, to violate the sacred Constitution. These slaveholders are apt to imagine that nobody slaveholders are apt to imagine that nobody slaveholders are apt to imagine that nobody slaveholders, but had you stated that the ballots accompanying this circular ran in this wise.—

The answer to Mr. Barringer's arrogant pretensions, was, the prompt passage of the amendment has fortunately disclosed to take an output force there is in your remarks upon Mr. Fost.

This movement has fortunately disclosed to take an interval of the purpose of multiply marks I have been commenting upon, you publish what you state a remarkable document. This is dated Sept. 25th, 1845, and signed Samuel Brouk. Foster. You then in some comments upon this circular attempt to identify me with Mr. Foster's plan of having candidates to be voted for who stand pledged to refuse to take an oath to support the Constitution; but had you stated a remarkable document. This is dated Sept. 25th, 1845, and signed Samuel Brouk. Foster's plan of having and the four interval at 2:80. To day the demand continues to be very moderate, and the very meager to refuse to take an oath to support the Constitution; but had you stated a remarkable document. Fig. URL 7:5; 40 do railroad at 2:80. To day the demand continues to be very moderate, and the very meager to refuse to take an oath to support the Constitution; but had you stated that the ballots accompanying this circular ran in this wise.—

No union with slaveholders;

For Representative—John Repeal; for Commissioner—Richard Repeal:

you would, I think, have failed to make it appears that I was identified with Mr. Foster in his present project. And whatever point and force there is in your remar

the People of the free States, the conspiracy on the purt of the supporters of perpetual slavery, to re-institute that accursed system in California, and whatever other territory may be acquired from Mexico. The object of the war, in which they have plunged the nation, stands out, now, in all its naked enormity—what we have continually asserted, is at last confirmed by such evidence, that the most sceptical must believe. Mr. Polk and his slave-try supporters have waged war against Mexico for the purpose of extending slave-territory.

"Fore warned, fore armed." All Parties in the conspiracy on the purpose of performing the duties of that office as prescribed or implied. Is say dealer at 30c % b.

GINSENG—Is in good demand. We quote it from office for the purpose of performing the duties of that office as prescribed or implied. Is say dealer at 30c % b.

GLASS.—Sales during the week of 40 boxes 10x12 at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote Wheat at 45c % bashet; Corn at \$200.00 by to a dealer at 30c % b.

GRAIN.—We quote

"Fore warned, fore armed." All Parties i the free States are now fully informed of the designs of the Slave Power. All the non-slave. holders who are really desirous of putting a limit to the extension of slavery, can no longer and Slavery, between the Propagandists of Eternal Slavery, and its Antagonists, will inevitably to support that instrument.

We say in the Circular which you have published, "But we trust to the rectitude of your lished, "But we trust to the rectitude of your judgment,"

No. Sugar-Sales of 20 hhds prime, in 4 or 5 lots.

first? In this State, members of the next Congress will be elected on the second Tuesday in October ensuing. Let every candidate, of every party, be asked, whether he will support or oppose, any treaty, or movement of any kind, for the re-institution or continuation of slavery in any new territory that may hereafter be annexed to the Union—whether he will support of the universe the extension of the antisylavery of the plant were the extension of the antisylavery of the plant were the extension of the antisylavery of the plant were the extension of the antisylavery of the plant were the extension of the antisylavery of the plant were the extension of the antisylavery of the plant were the extension of the antisylavery of the plant were the extension of the antisylavery of the plant were the extension of the ext Mr. Lewis and his Appointments,

Congress at its next session. It will set bounds forever, to the further extension of slave-terri-

For the Weekly Herald. LOYDSVILLE, July 21st, 1846. Dear Doctor:-Please publish the following rd, it is what I did say of Samuel Lewis in Ravenna and Akron:
"WHAT DOES IT MEAN?"

"WHAT DOES IT MEAN?"
"A day or two after the Liberty Meeting in Ravenna, I passed through that place, and was informed that Samuel Lewis had stated that S. Foster was in favor of forming a fourth-political party, and of voting for men, conveying the idea that Mr. Foster was in favor of voting for men to fill office under the Constitution of the United States—where they would be required to take an oath to support that instrument.— Mr. E. P. Basset of Ravenna, corrected this impression, and stated that Mr. Foster was not in

pression, and stated that Mr. Foster was not in favor of voting for any one who would take an oath to support the Constitution before enter-ing upon the duties of the office. "I have had the truth of this statement con-firmed by Mr. Basset himself, and have learn-ed from what I esteem as undoubted authority, that Mr. Lewis subsequently made the same that Mr. Lewis subsequently made the same statement at Akron, conveying the same im-pression, which went uncorrected at that place. "Does Mr. Lewis mean by this to employ the "Does Mr. Lewis dean 5, arts of a political demagogue? SAMUEL BROOKE."

And then give place again to your own re "MR. LEWIS.

ed in this week's paper, cannot be published at all. We had not examined it, when the announcement was made, and we felt anxious to do Mrs. M. a favor; but, its publication is out of the question. It is left as directed, in the hands of A. G. Rankin, subject to the order of S. G. Rankin.

HILLSBOROUGH, Aug. 14, 1846.

Dr. Bailey:—Dear Sir: Will you please publish in your next Weekly Herald the following notice:

The Liberty men in the several Townships in Highland county are requested to send Delgates to Hillsborough on Saturday, the 5th day. "Our old friend, Samuel Brooke, is often hear

S. S. Foster was in favor of forming a fourth po litical party to support the Constitution of the United States, but what I said was that he The Mexican Negotiation Bill—Limitation of Slave Territory.

The sudden movement of "the Democracy" in Congress in relation to slavery, must have been concerted with much wisdom, and sustained with remarkable firmness. There was contradict the report. That is, I suppose to contradict the report. That is, I suppose to contradict the report. contradict the report. That is, I suppose to contradict it as you stated it, but are you authorized to contradict it as I stated. If so, it will ! ecome a question of veracity between those who give you that authority and some gentlement.

motion, however, to the Mexican Appropria-tion Bill, ex ited some remarks by Whig mem-bers, expressive of the most determined hostili-ter, written by E. P. Basset to the Bugle on this subject, as I have marked. "RAVENNA, July 13, 1846.

DEAR FRIENDS:In accordance with friend Dickinson's re quest, I will give my recollections of Mr. Lew-is' remarks, as they differ somewhat from his

ecount of them.

Mr. Lewis stated "that a fourth political par

all-pervading," it will be sure to penetrate Congress. Mr. Hunt and all other politicians, so extremely fearful of excitement, must make up their mind, before another session, to meet the decad question foce to face. that his object was only to ascertain the nu merical strength of the "Come outers," and nia is now a free country. The free States of this Union will never consent that, if added to

the Society.

I am more inclined to believe that Mr. Lewis States have been sufficiently wronged by the course taken by the annexation of Texas —

They will never consent to the change of a territory now free, where slavery does not in fact exist, into a slave territory."

I am more inclined to believe that Mr. Lewis made this statement with an intention of deceiving, and to quiet the feelings of some Liberty men who had scruples about supporting the Constitution, since having been corrected here, he reiterated the same statement in Akron, as I am informed by Mr. Wolcat."

You say Mr. Lewis made a statement which ment was out of place in this bill.

Mr. Rockwell did not concur with him. It was not only important, but essential, that this very first effort should be met with a resolute,

Mr. Adams had remarked that the amend the repeated to you, and that I will not deny the truth of it. As I was not there I neither affirm or deny anything about it. But as your catechised me I will ask a question in return.

mated a disposition to withdraw from a certain brotherhood which enslaves his fellow-man

and sells other's wives and children, after the pending election is over.

In the same paper which contains the r

State. They were regarded by us, and I presume by all, merely us a testimony at the ballot box against supporting a Union with slave-holders through the ballot box.

I have no objection to voting when no wrong is done, but where the prescribed duties of the officer are wrong. I do object to voting for him.

becomes the friends of Human Rights to be active. What objection now can there be to arrying the question to the Polls? Congress must act upon it:—ought not the People to act

nexed to the Union—whether he will support or oppose, the extension of the anti-slavery Principle of the Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the North-west territory, to all additional territory acquired in any way by the Union?

The Congressmen elected this year, it is true, will not take their seats next winter; but the result of the election, if in favor of Human Rights, determine the action of the present Congress at its next session. It will set bounds ally resort to them.

Respectfully, yours, SAMUEL BROOKE.

Weekly Statement of the Cincinnati Market. August 19, 1846.

ally resort to them.

to a limited extent, as is usual at this season of the year. In Sugar there has been an active enquiry, but owing to the low stage of the river and small stock, brl. holders are unwilling to sell at present rares, and an

we hear of no new feature in the money market.

Wooddown and there appears to be a dis

Wooddown and the appears to be a discovery, being a liquid dye, which

To New Orleans-		
Flour, per bri	6210	
Pork, do		
Whisky, do		
Lard, do		
Do, kegs,	20 (0	
Bulk Freight, per lb	40 @	50
St. Louis -		
Whisky, per brl	50 W	
Salt, do	40 @	
Pound Freight	25 @	30
To Pittsburgh-		
Pound Freight	25 (0	
Wet Brls	75 @	
INSURANCERates of Insurance	on Ca	rgo by
steamboats-		
From Cincinnati to New Orleans	1001	p cent

New Orleans to Cincinnati......1 and from St. Louis...... 1@1 do Burlington and other points on Missouri river, between the Upper & Lower Rapids. 12 @11 d ;

Galena and Dubuque.......1@2 do; Ports on the Missouri river.11@2 do; By flat-boats from Cincinnati to N. Or-On other property......11@21 do: excepting Hay and Grain, these are 4 @6 do.

ould readily command 31004c & B. Pots are mu BARKS .- A sale of 20 cords Chestnut Oak from ri BEANS.-The demand has fallen off; we quote the

ninally at 75c to \$1. mmon 87@\$1:12. Shaker 2@2:25, BUTTER.—The retail price in market is now 10@15 or fresh crock, and 15, 18 and 20c for choice | par

cels. The packers are paying 64.074c for good to best packing qualities, in trade and cash. A very superior ot occasionally commands &c. are as follows:-Candles, Ph, 8tc for Mould, 19@22c or No 1, and 41c for aeline.

CHERSE.—From the receipts of Tuesday 250 boxes were sold in lots, for shipment, at 54c, with retail sales deed my sympath a moderate extent at 6c. To-day there is a good de-

Beef Cattle now coming in. The higher figures are paid only for very superior animals.

COAL.—There is now a good stock in the yards, an the established sprices are: for Yonghiogheny 121c

ons of last week sum up 369 bales, as follows: 10 bale lississippi at same; 44 bales middling Mississippi i lation, 190 bales Tennesse—22 inferior at 64c, 64 ordinary at 64c, and 104 middling at 7c.

sipping demand. Sales from waggons 22 to 24c cash at \$8:50 p brl; 20 brls White Pish at 7:50, with retail sales of halves at 4@4:50, and quarters at 2@2:25. The stock of old Mackerel is considerable, and North 3's are

bris at 2:75; 40 do railroad at 2:80. To day the demand continues to be very moderate, and the very meagre receipts sold at a slight decline. Sales of 50 and 20 bris from railroad at \$2:75; 80 bris not in good order at 2:78, delivered: 2 or 3 wagon loads at 2:75(20 20. The demand on Monday was confined to the wants of relatilers. The sales were 102 bris from canal at \$2:27; 166 do at 2:85; 80 do at 2:76; 43 do at 2:88; 100 bris city mills at 2:75, delivered.

PRUITS.—The abundance and cheanness of green.

the People of the free States, the conspiracy | ter's plan, they do not hit me at all. I dony | quantity are at 20(250c p bushel. The early Peaches

ons yesterday of 1,000 bushels Oats at 18c; and 700 sacks Corn at 56c & bushel. Sales to-day of 2,200 bushels Oats, from river and wagons, mostly from latter, at 18c

p bushel, which appears to be the ruling rate. GROCERIES.—The sales of New Orleans Sugars and still fair in a regular way, at even something more than the advance heretofore noticed. We see that the entire limit to the extension of slavery, can no longer shut their eyes, and fold their arms in fancied security. The great struggle between Liberty and Slavery, between the Propagandists of Eternal Slavery, and its Antagonists, will inevitably

Coffee-A sale of 68 bags fair urged upon the market was sold to a dealer at 7c; sale of 15, 30 and 40 bags good fair at 8c. HAY.—Sales in a small way at \$7:00@8 p ton for loose. Old bale ret at 40@50c p 100 lbs. HIDES-Are un ctions now making, as rent rates of ti

Ac. Sales of Pig at Oarley is \$1, and of " rate" ap 4041c D B. 8d 41(0

3d 61007.) barrels Good Summer to 40 barrels Linseed, in nade Lard Oil at 50c #

and consequence a ter feeling in the marker and provisions generally have Pork-A sale to-day of 10 barrels Mess at \$8:00 4

holders are unwilling to sell at present rares, and an advance of fully ic is asked from last week's quotations. The stock of Molasses of good quality is not extensive, and holders are decidedly stiffer. Bacon is very firm with some sales at full prices, and holders with some sales at full prices, and holders.

Indiana State Scrip, which has become scarce, as the itime approaches when it can be used for paying taxes.

We hear of no new feature in the money market.

VINEGAR.—A sale of 20 brls manufactured at 6c \$\psi\$

present.

FREIGHTS.—The rates have advanced again. We quote as follows on shipments of the past two or three lays:

To New Orleans—

To Second.

We and invaluable discovery, being a liquid dye, which instantaneously changes the color of the hair or whise taken at the following rates—the higher figure for each lays: o 20; com. to 1 do 15 to 18; tub washed 16 to 18c.

On Friday, 14th August, at 3 o'clock, P. M./ Rev'd The funeral services will be at the Church at 10 o'clock Monday morning, 17th inst.

erred to the advertisements of Morrell's superior Fam-ly Medicines, in to-day's paper—viz: "Morrell's Na ure's Assistant and Female Restorative," "A New Discovery," "Morrell's Cough and Consumptive Remdy," "Morrell's Vegetable Renovating Cathartic Pills."

Notice to the Afflicted .- The public are r

ablish the following certificate from D. Ludlow, Esq. siding on Race street, two doors above Filth, (the most remarkable cure in the annals of medicine,) who was cured even after his consulting physician publicly admitted he had passed all hopes of recovery.

quackery, and until now have looked as to ar oracle eaning to cast any reflections upon the Faculty, will tate what I conceive to be due to the afflicted no les than justice to the inestimable virtues of Dr. Rogers Liverwort and Tar.

which, after much doctoring for three months, seemed settled into an obstinate, perpetual Cough, Feer and was a doomed man; and I myself began to depair .was a doomed man; and I myself began to depair.

My case by the spring of '45 became so desperate, that I was reduced to my sick, and, as all supposed, up death bed. A physician of high standing was then by up medical adviser called in consultation, and, as all the seemed to have failed, they permitted, and in fact proqued for me, a bottle of your medicine. The directions were mention off, and other directions given. I may her however mention that after taking the first bottle, softing preparation of Liverwort and Tarwas given me (which was no more like the first than darkness is like days light) which produced a relapse, and it was ut until the third bottle was procured. (being the second of the the third bottle was procured. (being the second of the GENUINE.) that I ascertained to what, under Projdence, I was indebted for LIFE and HEALTH. It is stillient,

And by Druggists generally.

aug 13 however, to state that by the use of two bottles I have

is as you choose and in-dicted with the error of the Skin, F me to hope you will use EMMING LUDOW. sam, compounded from found in no ng lately performed the ery, Diarrhæa Cholera

I pains in the Bowels changes the oes not give reief, the A. L. SCOVILL, Extractor, conthe pain and inflam-hout scar.

s cured as by a miracle
That it has triumphed

soon, mas it has secured use candid commendation the press, the approval and endorsement of enin medical men every where, and the good opinion/of most intelligent and estimable citizens of the lard, advantages which no other medical preparation and which nope can have unless its value is, and tionable, and firmly established upon the soughtern tionable, and furnity established upon the southeraperence of years.

These undeniable facts, afford an ample indennity for its great worth and usefulness, and are at least sufficient to justify a trial of its wonder working power—that rare recommendation infinitely superior to all the written, or indeed verbal testimony of the human race. Can the suffering patient want more substantial evidence than the instant relief that this balmy Extractor insures?

And can the unblic desire further confirmation than the

opposite the Henrie House.

OTICE,—Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton county, Obio.—Eliza Hill administratric of Estab of Benjamin Hill deceased vs. John Hill, William Hill Rebecca Hill, and Ichabod Hill, bytothers and sisters and heirs at Jaw of Benjamin Hill deceased. Petition for Be it is a proposed to the state.

heirs at law of Benjamin Hill decrased. Petition for sale of Leasehold Retate.

Be it remembered that on the 1st day of August, 1846, the above petitioner filed her petition in this Court, against the above named defendants, the object and yrayer of which petition is the sale of the following described leasehold estate, to-wit: all that certain blot of ground is the sale of the following described leasehold estate, to-wit: all that certain blot of ground blot wenty five feet front on the south side of Betts attreet, and extending back south the same width in the rear as in the front ninety-five feet (95) to an alley, and being lot No.17, in square 15, in Betts subdivision of said city, as by reference to said petition will more fully and at large appear.

106 do at 2:65; 80 do at 2:00; to use the sentirely neglected.

The receipts appropriate them and a decree be not the total against them and a decree be not the total against them and a decree be not the sentirely neglected.

E. C. ROLL.

Clerk, Court Common Pleas, Hamilton county, Ohio.

By J. McMarrar, Beptity.

aug 19 dayow

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS-A 71 feet, an assortment always to be found at the Sign of the Anvil, by LYMAN & RICE, aug 15 87 Main street.

HAZLETT, FAIR CHILD & CO., Lumber Merchants, whe subscribers respectfully solicit the attention of Builders and Dealers in Lumber, to then stock of Seasoned Prie and Domes Vater streets. We have one of the best assortments of Boards, Joice Scauling, &c., in the city, and offer the same to purchasers upon the most favorable terms.

Dealers in Lumber down the Ohio, will find it to their advantage to purchase of us, as we can make it their interest to do so.

terest todo so;

II Please give us a call.

ROBERT HAZLETT, JR.,
WILLIAM FAIRCHILD,
HENRY LEADER.

jy 1 d&wly WELLS' SCHOOL GRAMMAR!—A new Work—Fourth Thousand!—A Grammar of the English Language; for the use of Schools. By W. H Weils, M. A., Instructor in Phillip Academy, Andover, Mass.

Wells, M. A., Instructor in Phinip Academy, Andover, Mase.

From Professor Chester Deway, of Rochester, President of the New York Teachest' Association.

I need only say that you have more teaching of the grammar, of the language, and of practical composition, than any other English Grammar that I know, and in far less space. You have no strange terms and new words to offend the critical teacher's ear or taste. Your Grammar is a great improvement on all that are studied in our schools and cademies, and teaches the knowledge of the language in a practical manner, easier to the edge of the language in a practical manner, essier to the teacher and more improving to the pupil. The study of your Grammar will be, not so much parsing as analysis, and comprehensive, and right use of our language."

[Teachers furnished with copies for examination on application to WM.H.-MOORE & CO, aug 18 110 Main st, bet 3rd and 4th, east side.

HIRT MANUFACTORY, Wholesale and Retail,—The subscriber late from Phile delphia, takes this opportunity of informing the citizens of Cincinnati and the public generally, that he has taken a store in the Melodeon Building, corner Fourth and Walmut streets, where he intends to Manufacture Shirts. walmut streets, where he intends to Manufacture Shirts, collais, Wrappers, &c., of superior make and finish at EASTERN PRICES. His object will be to command the patronage of the lablic by deserving it.

ALSO—On general assortment of Fancy Articles for Gent!

N. B. Any as Shirt will be made to order at the shirt of the lablic by deserving it.

ALSO—On general assortment of Fancy Articles for Gent!

N. B. Any as Shirt will be made to order at the shirt of the lablic by the shirt of Linens, Long Cloths, Musy (Cloths, Musy)



packed: 10 barrels common canvassed Hams at 5[c; 50] hids control cured Shoulders at 3c, hids extra; 50,000 bits soles, part damaged, at 4[c, part packed; 20 hids soles, part damaged, at 4[c, part

N. B. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired; Siver Spoons manufactured to order.
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. F. T.
Remember the No. 117 South Fifth street, between

never failed in a single instance of complete success when properly applied. when properly appried.

The great superiority of this Dye consists in the easy mode of application and instantaneous effect—all other this Science, embracing every department of Tride and Mercantilla Accounts with the second of the second o change. Its superior excellence will be apparent to ever

A fresh supply of this celebrated Hair Dye received. G. F. THOMAS & CO. BLANC D'ESPAGNE, or Spanish Lil-iy White,—Ladies, why do you use the com-mon Prepared Chalk. Just try a box of the Spanish Lilly White. It will give your Skin a pure, living ala-

Gives it a natural, snowy, life-like bue. That all would have, yet possessed by very few, Ladies, you can all have it, morning, noon and night By using Blanc d'Espagne, or Spanish Lily White. -Prepared and sold by F. Felix Gouraud, M. D., New

G. F. THOMAS & CO.

A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

Pare a sick child of mine, a year old, two teaspoonstul of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, after which
it discharged a quantity of worms and immediately recovered its health. There were 27 worms knotled together in one ball. It discharged in all upwards of 100.
It is now a year ago, and the child has been healthy and
thriving ever since. I would recommend it unhesitatingly as a valuable Vermifuge. (Signed)

SAMUEL MILLIERN.

Clear in Leferson co. Pa. May 6th, 1843.

DE SOAP.—A Blessing! A Mira-cure Eruptions, Disfigurements of reckles, Sunburn, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sor

ice and hands eve ry morning, as silk. It dispels ew and Tan, ar Rheum, Scui der Flesh.

ases to which the human frame is subjected.

It has proved to be the best article in use for remo

CAUTION -- Purchasers will be particular and see that hename of Flodoardo Howard, Washing., D. C., is on out on them. 7 Main st. bet 3rd and 4th, IT PSole Agents for Cin.

aug 13

SILVER PENCIL CASES-Only Twenty. very fine Silver Pencils, which we will sell at the low Columbus, March 6, 1846. Fine Steel Scissors, warranted to be rior article at only 25 cents a pair.

Hooks and Eyes, Chench's Patent n every box. Sold wholesale and retail, by

> HART & SCOTT'S Cincinnats Minia ture Gallery, No. 23 East Fourth street 147 Main st, bet Third and Fourth

the WHY WILL YOU DIE?- Was the exciamation of one of oid, and it may be reflected in our day, with great propriety. Why will you suffer your lungs to be lacerated with that short, hacking softer your lungs to be lacerated with that short, hacking Cough? Why that pain in the side, and those restines (everish slumbers? Nature has provided a remedy—the Ginseng Panacea. It has in instances innumerable snatched the victim from the very laws of death. Try its power before it be too late.

See advertisement in another column, and Pamphleta in the hands of Agents.

PEN KNIVES, -- We have this day received a surply of Rogers & Sons' superior Pen Knives, which we can sell at one half the usual retail prices G. F. THOMAS & CO.

147 Main st, between Third and Fourth



ihe Fire proof qualties of Wilder's
Patent Salamander Safe, as compared with those claim
of for Jesse Delano's U. J. Gaylor's Patent Double and
Scott's Patent Asbestos Safe. The subjoined extract
from the Committee's Report, with the names of the
gentlemen who rendered that pacesave verbierer attached, presents clearly and concisely the result of the experiment: riment: EXTRACT.—The above was a fair trial, and was to

EXTRACT.—The above was a fair trial, and was to us convincing proof of the superiority of the Salamander Safe over all others; and considering that it was exposed to an intense heat for a period of eight hours, while each of the others was destroyed by the same heat in less than two hours, we have no hesitation in saying that we consider Wilder's Salamander Safe really FIRE PROOP, and affording perfect security to books and papers, in case of fire. We therefore take great pleasure in making this statement to the public, and in recommending to them Wilder's Paterat Salamander Safes, as fully entitled to their confidence. MINTURN & CO, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, WADSWORTH & SMITH, BALDWIN & CO, Committee.

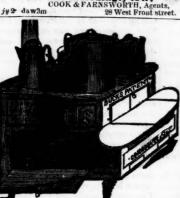
Messrs. Burke & Barnes, of Pittsburgh, are the only persons in the West authorized to manufacture or sell Wilder's Genuine Patent Salamander Fire Proof Safes, and pledge themselves to the public that all Safes made and sold by them or their authorized Agents, shall be in every respect equal to any ever tested.

These Safes are secured by "Chubb's Real Thief Detector Locks," of the most perfect construction throughout. A general assortment of Iron Safes, of ordinary styles and all sizes, of their manufacture.

For saie exceedingly low.

**COOK & FARNSWORTH, Agents, jy & daw3m

**28 West Front street.



R. R. Andrews. D. Carrill. J. S. Braddery.

ANDREWS, CARGILL & Co, Manufacturers of Stoves, Grates and Hollow Ware, 178 Main street, east side, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have on hand a full assortment of Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves, generally acknowledged to be the most perfect Stove in use—also the Improved Premium Cooking Stoves, Ten and Seven Plate, Parlor and Camnon Stoves, Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, Andirons, Tea Kettles, &c.—also a full assortment of Parlor Grates of new and beautiful patterns, which they offer at wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices.



Commercial Institute. North-east corner of Fifth and Vine streets, Cincinati, Ohio.

THE design of this institution is to qualify youn

ing Houses. The Course will embrace Book-keping by Double Entry, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Letter Witting and Practical Penmanship. BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.—A com-Mercantile Accounts, viz: Wholesale, Retail, Commis-sion, Exchange, Shipping, Banking, Individual, Part-nership and Compound Company Business.

The subject of Closing and Re-opening Books; Bal-ancing and Adjusting Individual and Partnership con-cerns, will be explained and illustrated.

In place of the common method of copying after any particular printed work, the pupil is exercised in open-ing, making the Original Entries, Journalizing, Posting, Balancing, Closing and making out the Balance Sheets of overtwenty different setts of Books, containing En-triesin every variety of Neccantile Tanasctinus—thus

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS—Which will be ents, &c. COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITING—Embraci

change, &c.
PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP—Taught in all its va riations. In completing the above course the principals will obligate themselves to make every pupil a good practical pennon.

A good hand writing is not only one of the greatest accomplishments, but it is also indispensably.necessary to the business man as well as the accountant. An individual however good in accounts, if deficient in writing cannot be considered properly qualified to take charge of a set of books. ang cannot be considered properly quantities to Labarge of a set of books.

It should, then, be an important consideration with very young man in entering an Institution to acquire: nowledge of Book-keeping, to go where he can also it the same time be made a good writer, and thus obtain

Teachers in the United Mary desired and the United SYRUP -- For Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, &c.—This preparation has been used in the private practice of the original proprietor, Woosver Brace, M. D. of New York, for many years, and its Brace, M. D. of New York, for many years, and its Brace, M. D. of New York, for many years, and its Brace, M. D. of New York, for many years, and its Brace, M. D. of New York, for many years, and its Brace have been fully tested in various diseases of the

whe' the patient is not too far reduced, will effect a cure. It has repeatedly proved efficacious when all other means had failed. Being prepared entirely from vegetables, it may be taken not only without danger to the system, but with a good prospect of speedy relief, and permanent cure. Prepared genuine and of the best ingredients, and sold wholesale and retail by Das. BEACH & CHASE, at their new Botanic Store on Fifth st, south side, between Race and Vine. ang 5

BEST LONDON CLUB PORTER.—28

Casks London Club Porter, quarts and prints, from an pleas, answer, or demur, to said bill according to law, or he will be in default, and the same will be aread in list absence, and defere and in provide for petitioner, and praying the Court of Common Pleas, out the glud and provember next, enauing, and plead, answer, or demur, to said bill according to law, or he will be in default, and the same will be aread in list absence, and decree be had thereon accordingly.

Casks London Club Porter, quarts and piets, from the celebrated brewery of Barclay, Perkins & Co., bon don, and a direct consignment, now landing from stead boat Jamestown, and for sale by GEO. H. BATES & CO, aug 4 Corner Main and Front. ew and ran, and disfigured skin serface. The subscribers having serface. The san in 1 Euptions or Disbles, Blotches, Salt die Works, are now ready to execute orders for PURK with C. Cracked or Tenders of their works, are now ready to execute orders for PURK with C. Cracked or Tenders to the wanted. In view of manufacturing only a prime article, we have determined, as herefore who are afflicted would first wet a tooth would first wet a tooth would first wet a tooth its Sonn, and with the teeth dependence may be placed in the purity of every pound dependence may be placed in the purity of every pound.

> iy 27 find w
>
> A PAHTNER with Capital, weinted in a esta lished cash manufacturing business. A liberal ra of profit can be secured with or without his personal a ention. Address A. B., Box 25 Post Office. jy 34 From Dr. J. B. Wheaton, corner of Br

I have never soid any preparation that I could recommend with more copfidence, none that gives more general satisfaction. For Burns it is unequalled. Many to ers to them for information, but those whose recommendations would be most valuable are unwilling (from too great delicacy in -this case, I think,) to hav their names appear in print appended to "patent medi cines," while so many worthless nestrums are nalme

der various names, and sold on the reputation of M No. 3 West Fourth st, south side.

ways on hand, and for sale at Eastern prices. Sol Agency in the West, for the sale of the Voightlands

HAVANA SUGARS.

9 do Yellow, do.

For sale at low prices to close consignment, by B. URNER, 25 Main stree

For sale at low prices to close consignment, by 19 28

B. URNER, 25 Main street.

WASHINGTON 1860A FOUNDERY.

J. BEVAN & CO., Proprietors of the Washing ington iron Foundery, corner of Vine and Centre 28s., Cincinnati, would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to founish Grist and Saw Mill Castings, Carding and Cotton Machine do.; Gearing for horse powers. Peacock's, Sloops, and other most approved Plough Castings; Lard Plates and Kettles, Castern Tope, Vault Grates, Attic Ornaments, Fan Mill Irons, Wheelbarrow Wheels, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, &c., with every other variety of Castings, usually called for in their line.

Having associated with them James Todd for the purpose of carrying on the Finishing Business under the name of BEVAN, TODD & CO. and having purchased the Engine Shop and Fixtures of Messus. James Wilson & Co., corner of Seventh and Smith 3ts., we are prepared to furnish Cotton, Hay, Lard, Tobacco, Cider, and Puller's Press Screws; Engines for Saw Mills, and other purposes, Stratu's Patent Portable Corn and Flouring Mills, with other Mill Works generally; also, Stratu's Patent Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, made and repaired. Also, Corn Shellers and Corn Crushers, of the most approved patterns, with any other kinds of Machinery built to order, that might be called for in our line.

Alt of which we will warrant as to materials and workmansing, equal to any done in the city.

feb 20-daw-ly STEREOTYPING & PRINTING.

TEREOTYPE FOUNDER Beneral Book aus Sob PRINTER. NOS. 11 & 13 COLUMBIA STREET. 2d building East of Main, south side,

CARDS, Bills of Lading, Bill feads, &c.





Printing in Colored Inks and Gold, IN A STYLE AS YET UNEQUALLED.

FOR SALE,—Cards of various sizes for Printers-Fine Enameled and Ivory Surfaced Card Boards, fo cutting to any size that may be required—White French Enamelled Paper, for fine Labels Steam Roat Bill Paper; Printing Ink, &cc. TYPE FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

The remaining stock of (New York) New Job Type, of all kinds, Brass Rule, Cuts, Borders, Composing Sticks, &c., will be sold at greatly reduced prices, if applied for soon.

To 11, Columbia St., Cin.

No. 11, Columbia St., Cin.** Common Pleas, in Chancery—Sarah Jane Swett vs. Edmund T. Swett, petition for divorce. The defen-dant will take notice that the complainant herefore filed in said Court her petition for a divorce from him.

vorce, wilful absence on defendant's part for more than three years.

The matter will be heard at the November Term of said Court, 1846, to which term the defendant has notice to appear and plead, answer or denur hereto.

jy 7 6w E. C. ROLL, Clerk.

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Hamitton County, Ohio. Ann Smith vs. Robert Smith. For Divorce. In Chancery.

Be it remembered, That on the 26th day of July, 1846, the above complainant filed her bill in this Court, against \$\mathscr{L}\mathscr{

dingly.

Clerk Court Com. Pleas, Hamilton Co., O.
by J. M. McMaster. Deputy.

P. D. Jerkins, Solicitor for Complainant. jy 29

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS Published by B.

Davenport, Cincinnati. 111 Main at Sagara

Floor.

Cobb's New First Book, or Primer;

Do New Spelling Book;

Do do Reader No. 1;

Do do Reader No. 1;

Do do No. 2;

Do do No. 3;

Do Sequel, or Reader No. 4;

Do New North American Reader, or No. 5.

The superior excellence and popularity of the 2-books may be inferred from the fact that they have been officially adopted for the use of all the Public Schools, in the following, among other important cities and towns, viz: New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Del., Lancaster and Reading, Pa., Utica and Buffalo, and by some 25 or 30 County Conventions in the State of New York; also by the New Jersey State Society of teachers and friends of Education; and they are rapidly taking the place of all similar works in the West among the best teachers and most important boards of education. The particular attention and critical examination of this series of books is invited of all teachers and boards of education, who contemplate making changes in this class of text books; and those they make up their minds that they are the best, and wish to introduce them, can exchange their old books in use for these, by naving half the retail price in cash. or. Cobb's New First Book, or Primer:

R. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER AND STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
STOCKS, READY MADE LINEN,
OHED SILK, &C.,
Nos. 92 and 84 Pearl street, New York,
Adjoining and communicating with



REEN'S Patent Cooking Stove.

Patent, which we by far give a decided preference. In point of convenience, dispatch in cooking, neft of plates and economy of fuel. In baking, we believe it can have no equal. We cheerfully and confidently recommend the above Stove to all who may wish to purchase, as we believe it far superior to any Stoven now in use—Thos H Minor, Bey N L Rice, J S Muzzy, D K Williams, Dr Ailen. G W Brown, J Warting, Dr Ailen. G W Brown, J W M Reynolds, Rob't Jones, N McClure, Dr J E Wheeler, Wm Watts, John Harding, G W Heeler, J S Muzzy, D W Bennet, J S Walters, Ban'l S Spear, Ban'l S Spear, A L Martin, John Willis, J T Thompson, John Cummings, J T Thompson, John Cummings, J T Thompson, John Cummings, G W K Runnaldth, K S Montague, J L Wright, Z E Comstock, J P Cornel, Elias Day, J S Stanbury, J P Cornel, Elias Day, J S Stanbury, J P Cornel, Elias Day, J S Stanbury, J Miles, D V Bennet,
Jas Combs,
A L Martin,
John Willis,
John Cummings,
J L Wright,
Elias Day,
E A Watson,
S J Campbell,
J Milton,
J N Wainright,
H J Tracey,

Samuel Spears Chas Montague J S Wilson, Joel Green, Ira Bristal, Mr. Meyer

H. M. Baldwin, T. M. Conover, Esq. Williams, Henry Starr, Sant'l Baker, Key Win Burck, N. Ward, Ward, Ward, Ward, Y. Z. Longside, J. Stone, Hastings, M. Green, S. J. Runion, L. S. Folger, J. Heartwell, N. B.—Any one who shall purchase the above named Green's Patent, after giving it a fair trial, and believes it not to come up to the above recommendations, may return the same and I will refund the money.

The subscriber is also manufacturing and keeps on

The subscriber is also manufacturing and keeps on hand the Cook's Favorite Hot Air, Premium, Ten Plates and all the late and most approved p 'tterns of Store, Office and Parlor Stoves, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

N. B.—Be sure to find the Three Gilt Stoves.

12 Wily Wilson A. Ingree

N. B.—Be sure to find the Three Gilt Stoves.

je 17 wty

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—A large supply of COMMON QUEENSWARE, such as—
Painted Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, Edged Plates, Twiflers and Muffins, Edged Dishes and Bakers, Dipped and Common White Bowls and Pitchers; Lowpriced Printed Plates, Twiflers and Muffins, &c.

Also—Low-priced plain and pressed Tumblers; press'd Salts; pressed Pepper's, Vinegar's, and Mustard's; plain pint and half pint Molasses Cans.

Also—Quart Bottles and pint and half pint Flasks.

Selected for the Country Trade, and for sale, at small advance on cost.

Give us your call. Gentlemen: we mean to accommon. tvance on cost.

Give us your call, Gentlemen; we mean to accommo
the you.

McELROY & WHEELER,

nov 22 w No 253 Main st., 3d door below 6th. date you. McELROY & WHEELER, nov 22 w. McELROY & WHEELER, nov 23 w. McELROY & West side, second door below the Gatt House—F. & K., lave, in connection with their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, opened and intend to keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of Philadelphia Calf Skins, Kid Morocco pink and white Linings and Binding Skins, Spanish and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, Cramping Boards, Shoe Thread, Binding Thread, Linen, Boot Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awls, Sparables, Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and shoes. We invite the attention of the Trade to our stock, which is all fresh, and has been selected with care, and will be sold wholesale and retail, low for Cash.

Special attention will be paid to all orders sent to us, and every article warranted.

oct 4 19 w.



ect to all others now in use. P. S. Lamps Repaired, Rebronsed, &c. BAKER & VON PHUL. ap 7 1y 160 Main st, between Fourth and Fif EVERAL VOUNG OR MIDDLEAGED MEN of strictly moral habits, to engage
as traveling agents in the sale of Mitchell's Maps. A
good business may be done with a small capital.
For particulars address J. H. ATKINSON, jy 14 w3m No. 90 Main st, Cincinnati, O

BULLION'S GREEK READER—Received this day and for sale at eastern prices by ed this day and for sale at eastern prices by WM. B. SMITH & CO.

APPROVED BY THE FACULTY, SED for more than 2000 years by the inhabitant China, and now first introduced into the Ur The great Specific for Coughs, asth-ma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all

of maladies,

BRONCHITIS.

Proved the opiate mastrams. Your case cannot be worse than dozens who have been curken—permanent curars by this preparation.

Kvan though Consumption be preying on your vitals with its serpent teeth—there is get haps; the experience

with its serpent teeth—there is yet hope; the experience of dozens says to you, there is were then kope.

Try the Ginseng. The price at which we put it place it within the reach of all. We have the pleasure to restrothe following persons, who have experienced its benefits either in themselves or in their families.

S. S. SHITE, Sag, Fouth street;
G. W. PHILLIPS, Esq. Broadway;
— FITHIAN, Esq. Bith street;
W. PARVIN, Esq. Broadway;
Mrs. HARTLEY;
W. COPFIN, KSq. Buckeye, field Foundry,
T.G. SALTER, Chemis*, Proprietor, Broadway, Cin For sale by all respectable Druggists in town and country

Speech of Judge Stevens. Before the Gen. Assembly, May, 1846.

Stevens said:-Much has been said here about abolition bolished. societies, and the most of it has been rather abusive, and intended to sink the character of all abolitionists, as I understand the and teaching the Bible, and direct that the direct that the societies, and the most of it has been rather abusive, and intended to sink the character of all abolitionists, as I understand the and teaching the Bible, and direct that the societies, and the most of it has been rather abusive, and intended to sink the character of all abolitionists, as I understand the the speakers. All I wish to say on that Book be laid upon the tables, and book- slavery, throughout Christian Europe, and subject is, that I do not belong to any abo-lition society,—that I never did, nor never to read them, but let them alone and they 200 years. But thank God in reviving it expect to: But if abolition means the abol- would destroy sin, and cover the earth with the whole platform on which Egyptian taking slave holding in these United States, righteousness, without the aid of man. then indeed am I an abolitionist, for I desire above all earthly things that slave- Christians, and let them see how the wickholding in these United States shall be abolished. By way of derision, abolished. By way of derision, abolitionists have been denounced as agitators, and I breaking are held up as such enormities, do most freely admit that they do agitate, but the great God of heaven is the agitator. Ag- tinually enjoined, but the sin of slave-holditation is the only instrument that truth eving is so triffing that all preachers, elders er had to use. Truth, ever since the crea- and members are instantly rebuked if they tracted debt and could not pay, they might tion, has fought her way through the rise and progress, and revolution, decline and If this is not straining at a gnat and overthrow of all past nations and tribes of swallowing a camel, I do not know what is. crime, might be condemned to be sold as the earth, and has triumphed, more or less If this is not tithing rue, mint, annise, and slaves.

Then say to the friends of liberty, Agiing. That this is true is obvious to all who
do not willingly shut their eyes.

St Paul and the twelve apostles were callAll must know that if the whole evangelate in England or America by either war, TATE! AGITATE! AGITATE! St Paul and the twelve apostles were called agitators, and so they were.

tory into the Turkish Empire. Slaveholding years.

one mightier than they that is the agitator.

But [said Mr. Stevens] the alarm of separation is ever sounding in our ears. We can oppose ourselves to all, and all manner of errors, and no harm is done; but if we but point our finger at this mother of all sins, the Patent alarum bell, like a wooden cuckoo, begins to sound separation--separa
No. in.

No in.

Slavery, and a tale that is and exist under, express local municipal statute laws, for that purpose made, and slavery of the sunion of Church and State. It is true that in Europe and America and State. It is true that in Europe and America points at slave-holding, the cry is--"Church and State."

Now, do these analogies of classical distributions to serve on the content of the sunion of Church and State. It is true that in Europe and America express statute laws exist, punishing persons for crime by condemnations to serve of the sunion of Church and State.

Now, do these analogies of classical distributions are understanted in and exist under, express local municipal statute laws, for that purpose made, and exist under, express local municipal statute laws, for that purpose made, and exist under, express local municipal statute laws, for that purpose made, and that is, in favor. It is true that in Europe and America laws and statute laws, for that purpose made, and that is, in favor. It is true that in Europe and America laws and statute laws, for that purpose made, and the control of the suppo

separation is not God's plan. I say that the assersion is erroneous. It savors of slave-holding origin. Separation in some cases is God's plan. It is to be found in the first instructions of Jesus Christ, to the these United States was a true christian, would that unite church and state? Suppose every man, woman and child in the first instructions of Jesus Christ, to the these United States was a true christian, would that unite church and state? Suppose every man, woman and child in the first instructions of Jesus Christ, to the these United States was a true christian, would that unite church and state? The master cannot be compelled to perform the service. and separate from them.

holding by the operations of Christian teach- for it. separated from.

holding, in these United States, is an over-grown and powerful system, and has im-bedded itself in the very foundations of Church and State, and has deeply corrupted both. Yet I believe that it may be rooted out, and the church purified, without any rupture, or separation, if the followers of Christ will cease to apologize for it. I have not the least idea that any separation, will take place. No, certainly not. The purging the church from sin, uncleanness and error, can never separate it, but on the and error, can never separate it, but on the contrary it will unite it, as with a four fold itive Christians, the followers of Christ decision declared that man cannot be per cord that can never be broken. But if were no part of the governments. sonally enslaved by contract, unless the exnothing but separation will purify, separation will purify, separation will purify separation will be state, for that

been like most modern christians, and preferred living in a corrupted church to separate, our New England friends would be this day without that celebrated Blarney Stone, the Pilgrim Rock. to lick.

But, what is it that will be separated, our bodies or our hearts? Our bodies may be it and its preservation is upon their should.

purify himself as Christ is pure, his heart Slave-holding can only exist in our council, and does not attach to the person of Christ in another, and sees him trying to wicked world. goes out after him, and he loves him with a try by express statute law, and can only be the slave, but is confined to the State where

ready to receive the doctrines of emancipa-

the Northern Lakes, and that in this:

Let slave-holding alone, say not one word about it, and by all means never mention it in preaching or praying. Just preach the kills a human being, he is held to have done it with malice aforethought, and that he is twith malice aforethought, and that he is Jones v. Van Zandt, 2 M'Lean, 631. the Northern Lakes, and that in this:

Let slave-holding alone, say not one word

othersins in that way, and it is the only true way. Murder is the killing of a human bev. Slaughter, 15 Peters' Rep. App. 72.

Abolitionists expect that the preaching of the gospel will put an end to slave-holdof the gospel will put an end to slave-noing such and that in that case it was not.

Kentucky....kanned ing, and that is what they want, and that in that case it was not.

Sabbath breaking is put down as a sin 47, 471, Bibb, 425.

Maryland....Negro

records of every Presbylery and Synod.

Look at these records and you see that every year they require all their Preachers to ery, in some form or other, has existed from code of eternal justice, and this code furpreach and teach against dancing, Sabbath breaking, intemperance and gambling, and the churches are required to exercise discipline strictly in reference to these sins, under the churches are required to exercise discipline strictly in reference to these sins, under the churches are required to exercise discipline strictly in reference to these sins, under the churches are required to exercise discipline strictly in reference to these sins, under the churches are required to exercise discipline strictly in reference to these sins, under the churches are required to exercise discipline strictly in reference to these sins, under the churches are required to exercise discipline strictly in reference to these sins, under the churches are required to exercise discipline strictly in reference to these sins, under the churches are required to exercise discipline strictly in reference to these sins, under the churches are required to exercise disciplines.

in every age, by agitation, and by agitation cummin. and omitting the weightier matters only. Give truth the liberty to freely use of the law, the Bible is a fable, and the gos-

ical world would preach in spirit and in truth, in the faithful manner that Christ re-Modern Christian Slavery can only origi-God is the great agitator in this holy truth, in the faithful manner that Christ recause. He is moving upon the hearts of quired his followers to preach, the whole mate in piracy and robbery. It has no can the world is being agitated. The gospel of Christ, and hold this Mother of other, nor can it have, any other origin. great principle of emancipation has trilarlots up in the true light, that slavenolding would be abolished in less than ten

All elementary writers that I have any
knowledge of, agree that human chattel justice about the slavenolding would be abolished in less than ten

tion? No, they cannot believe so. It is one mightier than they that is the agitator.

the Pilgrim Fathers to Plymouth Rock, to mong them. Slavery cannot originate If, then, it be true that the church of found a church and a temporal government either of these ways. The highest judicial

The governments were heathen military despotisms, and were doomed to distruction before their manifold sins of dave-holding, opsarded. The pilgrim fathers separated. If the Pilgrim fathers separated—if they had been like most reader adjusted and many others that can be reader adjusted. The pilgrim fathers were neglected and the pilgrim fathers were neglected. The governments were heathen military despotisms, and were doomed to distruction for their manifold sins of dave-holding, opsarded and present and present a second present and the propose made, authorized it, and that no state has ever authorized it in America or lowers of Christ were instructed not to entangle themselves with the governments, but to come out from them, as Lot did from the propose made, authorized it, and that no State has ever authorized it in America or lowers of Christ were instructed not to entangle themselves with the governments, but to come out from them, as Lot did from the propose made, authorized it, and that no State has ever authorized it in America or lowers of Christ were instructed not to entangle themselves with the governments, but to come out from them, as Lot did from the propose made, authorized it, and that no State has ever authorized it in America or lowers of Christ were instructed not to entangle themselves with the governments, but to come out from them, as Lot did from the propose made, authorized it, and that no State has ever authorized it in America or lowers of Christ were instructed not to entangle themselves with the governments.

united and our hearts not united, but that is not a Christian union.

ders, in a moral point of view.

The sin of slave-holding will eventually the local municipal statute law. The sin of slave-holding will eventually sink the whole fabric, church and all, unbearts. If the hearts unite the bodies will less abolished in due time; but it never the bodies will be stated and the sink the whole fabric, church and all, unbearts. Slavery is a relation founded in force, and not in right. Slavery cannot be extended to the state of the s will be abolished, until the testimony of tractu, but is and must be ex delicto. All also.

Will be abounded, until the testimony of the church, and Christ's ministers, shall be can only exist by positive municipal statute a true follower of Christ sees the image of such as will arrest the the attention of a law, without right, and cannot exist by

We are told that public opinion is not will not always slumber.

We are told that public opinion is not will not always slumber.

Our Federal Constitution. That compromise does not, however, in the least change ready to receive the doctrines of emancipation, and therefore the ministers of the Gostown that they believe it a heimous sin against the principles of slavery, but it permits the stance precisely the same, and have been the principles of slavery, but it permits the stance precisely the same, and have been the principles of slavery, but it permits the stance precisely the same, and have been owner or master to follow the slave out of say so openly. Who are they afraid of? It is it seize him and take him back, if the slave held to be understood to the slave on the principles of slavery, but it permits the stance precisely the same, and have been on law to punish a man for the chastiset owner or master to follow the slave out of say so openly. Who are they afraid of? It is it seize him and take him back, if the slave held to be understood to the slave out of say so openly. Who are they afraid of? It is it seize him and take him back, if the slave held to be understood to the slave out of say so openly. Who are they afraid of? It is it seize him and take him back, if the slave held to be understood to the slave out of say so openly. Who are they afraid of? It is it seize him and take him back, if the slave held to be understood to the slave out of say so openly. Who are they afraid of? It is it seize him and take him back, if the slave held to be understood to the slave out of say so openly. Who are they afraid of? It is it seize him and take him back, if the slave held to be understood to the slave out of say so openly. Who are they afraid of? It is it seize him and take him back, if the slave held to be understood to the slave out of say so openly. Who are they afraid of? It is it seize him and take him back and they afraid to say so openly. Who are they afraid of? It is it seize him and take him back and they afraid to say so openly.

ed in darkness, without a ray of hope, and of the professed christian. I will not agree and attaches to the person of all human of the professed entire transfer lic opinion? Did Christ, his Apostles, and St. Paul wait for public opinion? Did the hundreds, and thousands of martyrs wait numerate the exceptions? They are as value and thousands of martyrs wait numerate the exceptions? They are as value and principles I could hundreds, and thousands of martyrs wait for public opinion? No, certainly not.—
Such a doctrine is a grievous and destructine error, and should be respectfully and kindly, but uncompromisingly rebuked.

Another stereotyped patent note is continually sounding in our ears from Mexico and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Northern Lakes, and that in this case the Northern Lakes, and the Northern Lakes, an

gospel, and wholly omit any allusion to slave-holding, and the gospel will root out slave-holding. This mode of apologizing Hence the christian world has put down for slave-holding, and keeping it covered is murder as a sin, and put down no excepso bare-faced, that the most ordinary minds tions. But there are exceptions. The killing of a human being is murder, but is eve-ry such killing murder? No. But every Lumford v. Coquillard, 14 Mart. Rep.

this Assembly, and brethren all know that fact. The abolitionist wants the whole gospel preached, and that continually. All on the Sabbath day; but is all working, with all its desolating sins. Slave holding with all its desolating sins. Slave holding is at heavy and travelling on the Sabwith all its desolating sins. Slave-holding in cath day a sin! Not at all; but it is evithese United States is the mother of all sin. dence of sin, until the contrary is proved. Rep., 472. and it never will be rooted out until the gos-pel with all its power is brought directly to The exceptions cannot be put down. The

bear on it, from every pulpit.

In the name of common sense how can the preaching of the gospel eradicate plave-holding, unless it be held up as wrong, as a sin, and as utterly inadmissible in Christ's church! How will your children christian professors.

Sin is put down, and the exceptions must be proved by the person charged with the sin. Why not treat slave-holding in the same the kings' Bench in England, in 1772. And the speech of Mr. Hargrave in that case, 11 vol. State Trials, 340, and Lofft's Rep., vol. 1. know that slave-holding is wrong, unless you teach them so by example, and precept.

Slave-holding is a sin per se, but still a

Again brethren of Christ's church prove to the world that they do not believe that the gospel can affect any sin, unless that

Again brethren of Christ's church prove man may under peculiar circumstances hold to the world that they do not believe that a slave for a limited time, without sin.—

There is a general law in the States of sin by name and description is held up, in dense that slave-holding is a sin, unless at this Union, and in England, and in most preaching and teaching, as a sin. The records of every General Assembly tell the small,) I will now undertake to show that world that they do not believe that the gos-it is a sin of itself unconnected with abuse. Soon law, the moral law, the law of nature pel can ever remove slave-holding, if slave-holding is not preached against by name is, in these United States, and not else-laws, these laws are of binding force and and description. And it is just so in the where. All our difficulties grow out of our effect upon all.

But let any person of Christian can in the history of those by- unwritten code, and the law of nature and

After a few introductory remarks, Mr. Devel will preach that part of the gospel. any precedent for the whole of our modern when he is ready to have slave-holding a christian slavery. I only refer to this fact, and shall take t

Grecian, and Roman slavery stood was not in full revived.

It Egypt, Greece, and Rome, slaves were iginated or created in five different ways 1st. By war .- Prisoners of war might be 2d. By contract .- A free person of ful

nge, might sell himself into slavery. 3d. By indebtedness .- If persons cor be seized and sold as slaves.

4th. By crime.—Persons convicted of

5th. By piracy and robbery. The Christian world, about the middle of the 15th century, revived slavery, but fail the weapon of agitation, and thrones and armies, and the powers of darkness, have ever been, and will ever be put to flight.

The weapon of agitation, and thrones and armies, and the powers of darkness, have ever been, and will ever be put to flight.

The silence of the preachers of the din all their attempts, to revive the first gospel that has so far sustained slave-hold-four above named ways of originating larger.

slavery cannot originate or exist under the case aid the moral law, common law or law of nature and do the members of this house suppose that this handful of poor despised abolitionists of our country are the authors of all this agita-

sins, the Patent alarum bell, like a wooden cuckoo, begins to sound separation—separation—separation—when we have been told in this Assembly that separation is not God's plan. I say that

the first instructions of Jesus Christ, to the first Missionaries he sent out. He forbid them to compromise truth, but expressily directed them, that if error did not give way United States was a true church and state? Sup-orders. The master cannot be compened to perform the service. The master cannot be compened to perform the service. The master cannot be compened to perform the service. The master cannot be compened to perform the service. The master cannot be compened to perform the service. The master cannot be compened to perform the service. The master cannot be compened to perform the service. The master cannot be compened to perform the service. The master cannot be compened to perform the service. to the truth, and the truth was refused, to Christ, would that unite church and state! form the service, but he cannot be com No; the church and state would be as pelled to serve unless he please. And is nd separate from them.

And the whole scriptures teach that the tration, as they now are, but there would these four cases have been again and again. followers of Christ must withdraw, and separate themselves from all error, sin and un-Christ cannot be purged, purified, and in righteousness, and here raise his stand-cleansed from the sin and disgrace of slave-ard; and if it fail, the church must answer judicated upon all such cases, and they all agree that slavery cannot originate in. or ings and discipline, it must in some way be In this government Christ's followers are exist in either of these above named four parated from.

I am well aware that the system of slave
nent, a part of the sovereignty of the counlaws, and that no state in Europe or Amer-

will take place. No, certainly not. The purping the church from sin, uncleanness church will fall with it.

and so on to as high as twenty years. But the civil courts both in the free and the sonally enslaved by contract, unless the ex

bodies or our hearts? Our bodies may be it, and its preservation is upon their shoulunited and our hearts not united, but that is ders, in a moral point of view.

In a moral point of view.

natural or moral right, therefore slaver

United States Supreme Court. -- Groves United States Circuit Courl ... Hill a

Mississippi .-- Hovey v. Decker. Miss Louisiana .-- Maria Louisa v. Morat et al

Kentucky .-- Ranken v. Lydia, 2 Marsh

Missouri.--Winny v. Whitesides, 1 Miss

Julia v. McHenry, 3 Miss. Rep., 270. Judge Story's Treatise on the Conflict of

vol. 1.
In the reign of Queen Elizabeth in 2

All our civil judicial tribunals are to

e days and people, find a precedent, in nations, is that all men shall act righteous-

erritory only.

person, they are limited to the territorial that owns the mother.

limits of the State that enacts them. And just so it is with American slaves, of that territory his chains fall off.

This unwritten law of which I speak, tract between persons in all their transactions, between each other, if they themtions, between each other, if they themtions, between each other, if they themtions as white as the whitest Cirand so were her offspring.

The father and owner got into debt, and tions, between each other, if they them-selves do not make an express contract. If one man has the property or services spring. of another without an express contract. this common law implies a contract between slaves from the ract is, the one freemen, to them. This implied

erty, and the mised to pay it. No, indeed all our judicial It is the ve eneral law and scended in t will not in any end to the worms write laws ten state s, or he cannot a family nan rise in favor of men again to ons of law are slavery desce

it, and can be among slaves of the slave s. nothing more, nor If it is not what the words of the statutes not known or re

And what is a slave in these United States? or does what he pleases with it.

Slaveholding in all its branches is a syscan alter it one iota.

The will of the slave owner cannot alter he condition of the slave one jot or tittle. His condition is fixed by law

The owner may make the slave more or less happy, or more or less miserable, but with that I presume we have nothing to do now.

The relation of slavery is fixed and is unalterable, except by legislative enactment, hence all the metaphysical air castles, and men of straw, created by the castless and men of straw, created by the castless and the slave has no redress whatever, for his suffering and abuse.—Also the man who abuses him may be punished.

The owner or master of a slave feeds or clothes him, more or less, at his own pleasure, and men of straw, created by the castless are committed. and therefore it is itself a sin.

Just so it is with slave-holding. All slave-holding in these United States of the watering Trunks of every variety. Tranks made to or committed. All best material.

Just so it is with slave-holding. All slave-holding in these United States and murder, and is therefore malum in se.

The owner or master of a slave feeds or clothes him, more or less, at his own pleasure, and men of straw, created by the committed states of the metaphysical air castless. The owner or master of a slave feeds or clothes him, more or less, at his own pleasure, and men of straw, created by the committed states of the metaphysical as in.

Just so it is with slave-holding. All slave-holding in these United States and therefore it is itself a sin.

Just so it is with slave-holding. All slave-holding in these United States and therefore it is itself as in.

Just so it is with slave-holding. All slave-holding in these United States and therefore at the shortest notice.

Should reduce the prince and murder was committed. All the slave in the slave in prince and murder was committed. and therefore it is itself as in.

Just so it is with slave-holding. All slave-holding in these United States as in.

Just so it is with slave-holding. All slave-holding in these United States are committed. The prince and murder was committed and therefore it is itself as in.

Just so it is with slave-holding. All slave-holding in these Unite

A slave is just what the law of the same a half hours for sleep in every twenty for hours, leaving eighteen and a half hours for hours, leaving eighteen and a half hours for work in every twenty-four hours.

A slave is punished at the will of the slave is punished at the will of the and sense.

A human being in these United States cannot be part slave and part freeman, and such assumptions are erroneous and inju-

ious.

He is a full slave, an absolute slave, and a de bright may other.

The is a full slave, an absolute slave, and a de bright may other. nothing but a slave with all his disabilities, about ten years old. The owner, Done-until he is emancipated, and then his slave hours lost his watch and showed the hours. The African slave trade is the Alma Ma-

very is all gone. We will now introduce the law and see

the same. They in words are somewhat in a few instances various, but are in sub-

them.

Public opinion not ready to hear the whole gospel! Christ's church then is bottomed upon public opinion. Salvation must wait and not come to men, until the Devil is wait and not come to men, until the Devil is the world would have until this day remaintain. The abolitionist asks to have slave-holding set down as a sin; but no, is the answer and is in accordance with natural right, and remainded to some or master to follow the slave out of the slave state into the free State and take him back, if the slave passed out of the slave State against the passed out of th as personal estate,—as a horse, or other beast. But as land they may be mortgaged, and are bound by the lien of judgment nity against the two dangerous at law, and decrees

A slave co sess any thing onal. All that whatever he has or at he earns in willed or given him for his se any way the owner of the owner ow and desco the slave. Many de nizing this slavery, bu

Col. Patton of cety under

That none call rightfully take the pro-berty, or services of another without a just compensation.

That none shall infringe upon the proper-fixed and invariable rule among all the civ-That none shall infringe upon the property, and invariable rule among all the civitized nations of the earth, pagan, heathen, and the great moral obligation of these laws attach to a man's person and he cantient or human being belongs to the father not throw off the obligation by a change of and mother, and takes the condition of the worse than mere poetry. The slave law But slavery is unknown to these great ors—his civil rights and immunities to- owner, or those who labor to apologize for

principles of universal justice. Slavery is gether with his estates.

Mirectly opposed to every principle of the With brute beasts it is not so. Brute I will state one case that I personal know common law, the law of nature and nations, beasts have no family names—have no is true: and can only exist by force. Not the force civil rights,—have no marriage rights— A mar of individuals in their individual capacity, have no marriage rights—
h Such laws, however, do not attach to the person, they are limited to the territorial that owns the mother, and belong to the person educated them, and dressed them in the person, they are limited to the territorial that owns the mother.

f the person that they en-lave escapes out they are reduced by law to the same condi-f that territory his chains fall off. the beasts of the barn-yard. ommon law, implies a just and equal con- a slave, although the mother and the off-

> The change of vices, or prop- brute beas line of the express have to reabsolute pro;

free man's ch he statute laws There is 1. pring. The father is mother owns ized as such, any more services, because the slave and all the hold-

not known or remarks it, it not slavery at all, and the supposed slave may go about his business. He take the father of a brute beast. The mother is not recognized as a mother in that sense, among human beings, but simply as a mother among beasts. The ownean when we talk about slavery. We do not mean an abstraction that does not, nor cannot exist in our country.

We oppose our own slavery, a slavery that we mother among beasts. The connourshes the offspring at her breast. The whole the mother, and for a certain time she nourishes the offspring at her breast. The whole the mother, and of itself, without reference to the treatment.

We oppose our own slavery, a slavery that we have the connection of the mother and the hold-near the mother is not recognized as a mother in that sense, among human beings, but simply as a world descend to his heirs. A slave cannot own anything.

But I say that slave-holding in these trained by the mother, and for a certain time she nourishes the offspring at her breast. The not mean an ostraction that does not, not cannot exist in our country.

We oppose our own slavery, a slavery that does not exist.

Now we come to the direct question:

Now we come to the direct question:

The mother ceases to have any owners of the mother owner of the mother owns it, and takes it, and sells it,

The owner of the mother owns it, and takes it, and sells it,

The owner of the mother owns it, and takes it, and sells it,

The owner of the mother owns it, and takes it, and sells it,

The owner of the mother owns it, and the mother's breast. The what is such a bank can only exist by a statute law. That is, the right to have such a bank can only exist by a statute law made for

Slaveholding in all its brainches is a system of positive facts fixed by law. A slave has no name in that sense of the word, among men, but only a name as anone exist without positive law for that purpose made, and therefore neither metaphysical pose made, and therefore neither metaphysical that purpose made, and therefore neither metaphysical positive law for that purpose. But the statute does not put a bank into existence. It only authorizes men to make such a creature.

The Legslature of a State passes an act. Nothing can descend to him, nor can he have being the propose of the cannot be an heir, nor can he have being the propose of the cannot be an heir, nor can he have being the propose. But the statute does not put a bank into existence. It only authorizes men to make such a creature.

The Legslature of a State passes an act. Nothing can descend to him, nor can he have being the propose.

r cannot alter to an once of Justice, nor can be bring a suit. He is preciseby positive by no the same footing with a horse or other beast. If you wound of injure a horse so
the control of the same footing with a horse has been control.

These erroneous speculations keep the in Louisenes the law compels the owner of slave-holder, unless he pleased. The pass-I nesse erroneous speculations keep the sum of the owner or master, except in Louisana; the law compels the owner or master to allow three hours to grind their corn and cook their food, and two and originate the slave. When were the slave is pust what the law of the slave.

New Orleans. In New Orleans in the summer of 1845,

bourg, lost his watch, and charged the boy with stealing it, and had him put into the goes out after him, and he loves him with a pure and disinterested love. It is immateprial whether a Northern, or a Southern, and he salve size the slave laws exist.

Slave laws are limited to the Territorial imits of the State that enacts them; hence the slave laws exist.

Slave laws are limited to the Territorial imits of the State that enacts them; hence the slave laws exist.

Slave laws are limited to the Territorial imits of the State that enacts them; hence the slave laws exist.

Slave laws are limited to the Territorial imits of the State that enacts them; hence the slave laws exist.

Slave laws are limited to the Territorial imits of the State that enacts them; hence would make a slave. Not a metaphysical if a slave by any means, whatever, pass the Ferritorial limits of the State that enacts them; hence would make a slave. Not a metaphysical if a slave by any means, whatever, pass the floats in the imagination of friends, that never did nor never will exist, but a slave, and soolute, visible, and had him put into the slave laws exist.

Shave laws and blue obsolute is an and of the slave in the slave laws exist.

Slave laws exist.

Slave law social in the slave law holding is in and of inself, a sin, irrespective of treatment.

Time, as well as my strength, admonish met to shop the slave laws, he is free. It is immaterial bind, him, into a country where there are no slave laws exist.

Slave law social in the slave law of the slave law exist.

Slave law of the follower and preachers of the slave law exist.

The exode of the slave law exist.

Slave law and see what a slave. Not a metaphysical limits of the State that enacts them; hence would make a slave. Not a metaphysical limits of the State that enacts them; hence where we will exist, but a slave, and to the slave law exist.

The exode of the slave law exist.

The slave law of the slave law exist.

The slave law of the slave law exist.

The slave law of the tion, acquitted him, saying that there was

> The boy in the eye of the law was a orse or a dog-the man's property, and he could abuse him if he pleased. Errors exist in high places. Our beloved

1. That a

these United

property. 2. That the

To come a

prother, (Dr. Bacon, who has just left,) in his late essays, that all of us have either n our heads or leld him as nis ing

and the cry is no, no. no. Let slave-hold part, for American slavery, but not a proceing alone, the gospel will remove that itself. I suppose that it is expected that the
Neither Egypt, Greece nor Rome, furnish should do, to us.

Doing ed as a party of the military force of the
unit all others what we would that they
Slavery is hereditary, descending in the
The statutes make a slave property to all

father; inherits his family names-his hon- settle all that, without consulting the slave

A man owned a female slave. He never they were his property like his cattle. He supposed that inasmuch as they were his children, and he so brought them up, he If the mother is a slave, her offspring is could do as he pleased with them. But he was mistaken. The mother was property,

The owner of the mother owns her off- could not pay; judgments were rendered against him, and the sheriff seized these escent that govern them had not their father arranged the debt. scent that govern As soon as they were released, he emancia cause.— pated them.

I relate this to show that a person who

holds a slave, holds him as property to all intents and purposes whatever. And he cannot help himself. And the instant the owner dies, the slave is sold by the executors, or administrators, as cattle, hogs, horses,-or he decends without sale to his heirs, and as cattle and horses do. How unfortunate then is it, that influen-

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.—The regular annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday of November, and continue till the 1st of March, under the following tes them tial a nd good men, will so blind the eyes of condly, If the uninformed, on such vitally important e father a matters as this, simply by acting without information, when they could so easily in ent and child form themselves if they would. The foregoing exposition shows that the neither father nor holder of a slave cannot pay him for his

bank exists only in the statute law made for

hair-splitting, nor logical reasoning transmit any thing by descent to another. A slave has no redress of grievances, no authorized to create, and put into operation.

A slave has no redress of grievances, no abank, but that does not make a bank. Nor redress for any injury done his person. He will there ever be a bank, unless men of Slaveholding cannot be one tining in one man's hand, and another thing in another man's hand. But is precisely the same thing in every man's hand. One slave master may treat a slave better, and another many treat him worse, but that has nothing to do with the question before us.

The description of the present may be a bank, unless men or is not known in law as a man, but only as a beast. Any white person that pleases, and if in doing the act they commatten may treat him worse, but that has not may be pleases, and any where, and the slave has precisely succeeded as a bank, unless men or their own free will and accord do the acts required, and if in doing the act they commit sin, it is their own individual sin. Now one of the things to be done to put this bank in existence is, for men to put in, another thing in another thing in every man's hand. One slave may whip, wound, bruise or beat any slave he pleases, and any redress. He has a precisely succeeded as a bank, unless men or interpretable the pleases, and any white person that pleases, and if in doing the act they commit sin, it is their own free will and accord do the acts required, and if in doing the act they commit sin, it is their own individual sin. Now one of the things to be done to put this bank in existence is, for men to put in, and the slave has a man, but only as a beast. Any white person that pleases, and any whip, wound, bruise or beat any slave he pleases, and any redress. He cannot make complaint to an officer of jus-

All so condition is fixed by law—by possible and work of the master has no control.

The owner may emancipate and then he is no longer a slave, and his manhood attaches to him again, but unless emancipation takes place, his condition will remain the same precisely, with all other slaves whether his owner desire it or not.

The owner may make the slave more or The owner may make the slave more or the horse has no redress; but the owner of the horse has no redress; but the owner of the horse may bring a slave. If a slave is so injured as to be hindered from the same precisely, with all other slaves whether his owner desire it or not.

The owner may make the slave more or The owner may make the slave more or the horse has no redress, but the owner of the horse has no redress, but the save, a

The relation of slavery is fixed and is unalterable, except by legislative enactment, hence all the metaphysical air castment, hence all the metaphysical air castment of the slave, nor any person these United States, except by force, and the right to use that force can exist only by express statute law. But that those statments above, for the sale of Cheap Literature, and periodical generally. The right to use that force can exist only by express statute law. But that those statments above, for the sale of Cheap Literature, and periodical generally. The right to use that force can exist only by express statute law. But that those statments above, for the sale of Cheap Literature, and periodical generally. The pressure air castment of the sale of Cheap Literature, and neither the slave, nor any person these United States, except by force, and the right to use that force can exist only by express statute law. But that those statments above, for the sale of Cheap Literature, and neither the slave, nor any person to be a control of the sale of Cheap Literature, and neither the slave, nor any person to be a control of the sale of Cheap Literature, and neither the slave, nor any person to be a control of the sale of Cheap Literature, and neither the slave, nor any person to be a control of the sale of Cheap Literature, and neither th and authorizing his existence, does not

their corn and cook their food, and two and a half hours for sleep in every twenty-four hours, leaving eighteen and a half hours for work in every twenty-four hours.

A slave is punished at the will of the owner or master, be the punishment what it This has often been decided in holding is the offspring of the slave trade.

This has often been decided in holding is the offspring of the slave trade.

Boston, New York, Piniauerping on the slave the slave the slave the slave the slave that the will of the means with Eastern Publishers, will be able to supply the trade with all the new and popular works as they are the appointed Agents for the "London Lan holding is the offspring of the slave trade." "New York Illustrated Magazine," "Harper's Illustrated England," "Graham's Magazine," ets, etc.

Their present stock embraces one of the most extent. American slave-holding originated in the commission of piracy, robbery, rapine, kid-

ter of slave-holding, and every poor slave



& H. EUSTIS, Plumbers, Pumpand Hydrant makers, manufacture Lead Pipe, Hatters' Kettles, s, Chemical Apparatus, &c., Kast side of Main, be-n Fifth and Sixth sts. 1yd&weow feb 28



THE COLUMBIA SNEUMARCE COM- W. A. W. MORROW, CORDERSHITE. 000; \$146,000 paid in.

angement: Anatomy, PROF. SHOTWELL;

lany of our Medicines are prepared with

lay, and for sale at Eastern prices, by
W. B. SMITH & Co.,
Booksellers and Stationers, 58 Main st

estin Morrison, foratio G. Phillips, Fronkin Brake, Prenns Thomas Moudie.

WILLIAM MINER, President.

NECOND STREET. BETWEES MALE AND VALAUT, CHICANALL, manifacture and have considering on hand, a large and general assortment in their line, such as Copper Wash, Siew. Tea and Glue Kettles, Still and Hatters do, Engine, Well, Cistern and Liquor Pumper Litt and Force Pumps, for Wells and Distilleries; Soda Founts and Stande; Patten's Generator for making Soda Water, &c.

If PWe manufacture at all times Brew Kettles from 200 to 2000 gallons. 11 J. Common of the Common of S. Chrw, Secretary.

S. Chrw, Secretary.

S. Agent for the above Company, in this City, I am pared to take Risks against four by Fire, upon builds and other property. Also, Marine Risks upor Western Waters, also upon the Hulls of Steamhoust.

Postern cities, also upon the Hulls of Steamhoust.

JOHN F. DAIR & CO., Nos. 33 and 36 Lower
Market, near Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Dealers in Groceries, Grass Seeds, Garden Seeds, Died
Fruits, Feathers, Reeswax, Ginseng, and Country Produce generally. They invite the attention of dealers to
their stock.

Search Country William Wood, Alfreed Wood, the Western Waterwand by Canal or Sea, to and from the Eastern cities, also upon the Hulls of Steamhosts, Rigines, &c., and upon Cargoes by Flat or Keel Boat, upon the most favorable terms.

This Company having adopted the Jollowing scale of Return Premiums on all Policies which shalt have expired without loss to the Company, viz; SCALE OF PREMIUMS.

On all Single Premiums either in the Fire or Marine Department, 10 per cent. On Gross Annual Premiums from \$500 to \$2,000.

12 per ct.

(Successors to E. & S. J. Conking.)

North side of Court street, East of Broadway,
10 per cent.

North side of Court street, East of Broadway,
10 per cent.

All persons insured to this office will thus be enabled to share largely in the profits of the Company without incurring any individual risk whatever.

The large amount of Capital actually PAID IN enables this Company to meet any loss that may occur, in the most prompt manner. All tosses of this agency will be paid by the undersigned at his office in this city.

JOHN BURGOVNE, Agent C. Ins Co.

Office on Front st., 2d dooreast of Main,
jan 21 lyd&w Cincimati, O.

Whate Lead M and naticely rest.

North side of Court street, East of Broadway,
Having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having introduced to their lead is unsurpassed to share large to share large to have a restrict the reputation it has hitherto borne in this and foreign markets. They will sell at the lowest current rates and on liberal credits. Orders from dealers are respectfully officited.

JOHN BURGOVNE, Agent C. Ins Co.

Office on Front st., 2d dooreast of Main,
jan 21 lyd&w Cincimati, O.

White Lead M and natacturers.

North side of Court street, East of Broadway,
Having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand, and having enlarged their operations equal to any demand.

Having enlarged their operation enlarged their operation of the latest inte

Fifth Street, South side, between Race and Vine. The subscriber, by adhering strictly to the plan of selfing cheap, and of not saking a second price, has secured forcurt and Wahnut streets, and have fitted it up as a Public House, under the above name, where they will be happy to serve all who may give them a call.

C. BRADLEY;

N.B. Good Stables and Carriage Houses.

et 4 C. BRADLEY,
B. Good Stables and Carriage Houses.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated on the Ohio
River, Bruiles above Clarity Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, &c., a considerable portion of which will be sold at very reduced prices—particularly Printed Lawns, Barages, Barzoines and other Summer Dress Goods.

He is regularly supplied with—Calicoes, De Laines, Lustres, Ginghams &c.; Silk, Barage, Swiss and other shawls and Scarfs; Linens, Shirtings, Sheetings &c.; Serhaud, Nonsook, Swiss, Mull, Jaconet, Bishop Lawn, Book, Checked, Striped and Figured Muslins; Embroide, ed Collars, under Hdkis, Needle-Work, Insertings, Edgings &c.; Cap Lacc; Lisle, Valenciennes, Thread and Bobbin Edgings; Hosiery, Gloves, Gimps, Fringes, Princess Royal and Chinese Cord, Vetvets and Trimmings generally: with a great variety of other Goods. ja 29 d-w3m WillLIAM BELL. FARTIFOR NALE—Situated on the Ohio River, 18 miles above Cincinnati and two miles be tow the town of New Richmond; it contains 100 acres, ne-half river bottom, the rest hill land, a good Frame (uses having six rooms and porches in front and rear, leasantly and healthily situated on the hill overlooking he bottom and the river, a first rate stable, cattle sheds the bottom and the iver, a first rate stable, cattle sheets and other out buildings. Some of the hill land would be excellent for vineyards. There is an orchard of two crees, and about 15 acres of wood land. Terms—One-fourth down, the remainder in one, two multiples areas with interest—city property would be taken in part payment. For further particulars apply to C. Donaldon & Co., or to the subscriber on the premises.

F. DONALDSON.

REMOVAL.--Gosling & Comly, Carriage Manfacturers, have removed their Establishment to the southwest corner of Sixth and Syca more streets, where they keep constantly on hand an assortment of Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Harrisons, Carriages, Which they will dismose of our hey most reason. assortment of carriages, narrouches, Deggies, narrisons, &c., &c., which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, and with a firm warrantee, to run as long without repair, as any work of the kind in the West.

Persons wishing to get any thing in their line, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

ju 24 d&w6m

Chemistry, PROF. LOCKE;
Surgery, PROF. MUSSEY;
Materia Medica, PROF. MUSSEY;
Materia Medica, PROF. HARRISON;
Midwifery, PROF. WRIGHT;
Theory and Practice, PROF. MOORHEAD;
Demonstrator of Anatomy, C. L. AVERY, M. D.
Tickets for the entire course, including-Hospital (\$5),
latriculation (\$5) and Dissecting Ticket (\$10), will be
110, which must be paid in advance. The Hospital
nd Dissecting tickets may be taken or omitted, at the
pition of the student. A preparatory course of lectures
till commence on the 1st Monday in October, which
till be gratuitous to the regular students of the Instituon. The Dissecting tooms will be open at the same
me.
JOHN P. HARRISON, Dean.
jg 18 3 md&w JAS, HOWARTH, Nurseryman and Florist, invites his numerone friends JAS, HOW American friends and customers to his Sale Garden, 14 miles below the city, on the River Road, where they will find a most select and extensive assortment in his line, on most reasonable terms. His Garden is directly on the Whitewater Camerican and account of the company of the company of the residence of T. H. Vest. will commence on the 1st Monday in October, which tion. The Dissecting 100ms will be open at the same time.

JOHN P. HARRISON, Dean.

JOHN P. HARRISON, Dean.

A REW Botanic Medical Store,—Disciples in Cincinnati, on Fifth street, south side, between Wines and Race.

These Medicines are carefully compounded according to the Practice of Physic as taught in the Relectic Med al Institute of this city, and they are prepared under t. Wooster Beach, M. P.

Moreover, and the road opposite the residence of T. H. Veatman. Delhi and Stor's Omnibuses pass his bridge six times a day, during the Summer, from Fifth street, between Main and Sycamore, affording a most delightful ride, allowing visitors on hour or more before returning to the CHASK, have commenced selling Medicines in Cincinnati, on Fifth street, south side, between Vines and Race.

These Medicines are carefully compounded according to the Practice of Physic as taught in the Relectic Medical Institute of this city, and they are prepared under the Medicines are carefully compounded according to the Practice of Physic as taught in the Relectic Medical Institute of this city, and they are prepared under the Medicines are carefully compounded according to the Practice of Physic as taught in the Relectic Medical Store, on Fifth street, next door to the Dennison House, where he will also sell, will be practically attended to.

N. B. Grapes, Strawhersta

of at Mr. Huxley's been store, on Film street, next door to the Dennison House, where he will also sell, will be punctually attended to.
N. B. Grapes, Strawberries and Raspberries.
Cut Flowers at shortest notice. Plants, Trees, &c., packed on best principle, and sent to any port.
may 1 d&wly al Institute of this city, and they are prepared under as upervision of that eminent Reformer in the Healing rt. Wooster Beach, M. D., of New York. Many of our Medicines are prepared with directions

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the CLOCK AND WATCH BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his new stand. South Edd. for the use of families, &c., and sold low. Orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to. In asking for ourselves a liberal sharejof public partonage, we hope to be able to give an opportunity of testing the superiority of the Reformed practice.

ALSO for sale—Dr. Beach's Medical Books. These works have been patronized by the kings of France, Prussia, Saxony and England, who awarded to the author valuable Gold Medals, as a mark of their approbation; also by some of the most distinguished physicians now living; such as I. F. Daniel Lobston, M. D. of the Medical Faculty of Paris, and Baron Albert, First Physicians of the King of Prance. the CLOCK AND WATCH BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his new stand, South Fifth street, one door east of Race, and would advise all who have Clocks and Watches out of order to give him a call, assuring them that they will be thoroughly repaired, and in all cases, where satisfaction is not given, he will make no charge. He takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the great encouragement already received at the hands of a generous public, and asks a continuance of the same.

Also—Jerome's best Brass Clocks for sale.

ju 24 dawtf.

DAVID B. ANDREWS. BULLION'S Greek Reader, - Received thi

CHARLES S. BRYANT, Guardian of NOR VAL KELSO, vs. MARY ANN HENRIE and THOMAS HERRIE.—Petition for Sale of Real Estate.—In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, at their May Tern, A. D. 1846, Mary Ann Henrie is hereby notified, that on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1846, the above plaintiff filed in said Court his petition against the said Mary Ann Henrie, and Thomas Henrie, alledging that the said Norval Kelso is entitled to an undivided half of the following lot, to wit: beginning at a point in the north line of Harrison street in the city of Cincinati, eighty feet and seven inches west of the south-east corner of lot numbered twenty-two on a plan of subdivision of out-lot east of Broadway by John H. Piatt and O. M. Spencer; thence northwardly parallel with the east line of said lot number 22 eighty-two feet; thence westwardly along a ten feet alley twenty feet; thence southwardly parallel with the east line of said lot No. 22 eighty-three feet; thence eastwardly to place of beginning—and praying for a partition and sale thereof.

lot No. 22 eigniy uncondense in the reof.

The said Mary Ann Henrie is therefore notified that unless she appear, plead, answer or demur to said petition according to law, the same will be taken as confessed, and proceedings had thereon accordingly.

BRYANT & HODGE, Atty's Pluf. CITOVES! STOVES!!-Harvey!s Elec



Concern, and are constantly manu-lacturing the latest improved Cooking Stoves. They are now repared to supply the public with the sove valuable Stove, at wholes or or retail. This Stove is admitted by all who have tried it to be decidedly a uperior improvement over all others now in use, for the onvenience or Baking, Roasting and Boiling, and the aving of fuel. The above cut is an external view of the laying of fuel.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—Zanoni Hair
Tonic, a new and beautifying the hair, without that rebukable and abonimable sequel, greasing the linings of hats and bonnets, and the paper of rooms.

Attention.—This preparation is beyond a doubt, the most certain preservative against baldness, even discovered, and an infallible cure for all affections of the skin on the head, as scurvy, dandruff, &c., and preventing the falling off of the hair: and will positively bring in new hair by its use, and will restore the hair that is harsh of falling off of the hair and will positively bring in new hair by its use, and will restore the hair that is harsh of falling off of the use of improper preparations, to its natural color and brilliancy.

To the Ladies.—This is a most excellent curling fluid; it curis the hair and produces a most beautiful ustre, resembling nature in her greatest perfection. No lady's toilet should be without the Zanoni Hair Tonic- it imparts to the hair a pleasing and delicate fragrance. Give it a trial, and if you are not satisfied, the money will be refunded. For sale by

MORRELL & BROTHER, General Agents for the West, jy 9 No 1 College Row, Walnut st, bet. 4th and 5th.

MORRELLS Cough and Consumpproved plan, and warranted to be cleaned from all imprites and offensive small.

More delensive small.

W ALNUT STREET, between Second and Front, Cincinnati, has re-opened at his old stand, and keeps constantly on hand—Bells and Brass Fossets of every description. Brass Bannister and Bar Railing for Steamboats and Taverns. Ornamental Lamps, Bronzed and Gill Fountain Cocks and Generator Work, made and repaired, Hose and Sa't Well Joints, Oil Globes, Cylinder and Gauge Cocks, Copper Rivets, Spelter Solder and Brass Castings of every kind. Casn paid for old Copper and Brass. effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases, is Morrell's Cough and Consumption Remedy, which is a purely vegetable compound, will immediately relieve, and gradually affect a permanent cure of Consumptive Coughs of long standing, remove inflammation, prevent the formation of tubercles, dissipate all pulmonary affections and diseases of the Liver, with their attendant symptoms, pain in the Side, chost, &c.; is also very efficacious in cases of asthme, Phthisto and Difficulty of Breathing, arising from almost, and Difficulty of Breathing, arising from almost, and Difficulty of Breathing, arising from almost, sure considered to the Coughs and hourseness, occasioned by taking Cold, prevents Spitting Blood, quiets and strengthens the Nerves, purifies the blood and humors, and givestione to all the digestive organs, regulating the appetite, and restoring the natural process of nutrition.

No I College Row, Walnut st, between 4th and 5th sts.

jy 9

The above establishment is now in full operation, and the undersigned are prepared to fill early Spring orders, for any sized package from 25 ths. to 300 ths. of Pure or No. 1 White Lead. Our White Lead branded Pure, we warrant in all cases to be such, and of superior quality.

jn 26 3md&w R. CONKLING & Co.



without the Zanoni Hair Tonican he hair a pleasing and delicate fragrance will be refunded. For sale by MORRELL & BROTHER, General Agents for the West, Main, be 76 b 28

MORRELL & BROTHER, General Agents for the West, Morrell's Cough and Consumption, Coughs, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthman Difficulty of Breathing, Note Throat, and Hoarseness, Bleeding from the Lunes, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, Weakness and Tremor of the Nerves, Affections of the Liver, &c. The most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases, is Morrell's Cough and Consumption, Coughs, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthman Difficulty of Breathing, Note Throat, and Hoarseness, Bleeding from the Lunes, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, Weakness and Tremor of the Nerves, Affections of the Liver, &c. The most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases, is Morrell's Cough and Consumption, Coughs, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthman Difficulty of Breathed, which is a purely vegetate compound, will immediately relieve, and gradually vect a permanent cure of Consumptive Coughs of levels of the Liver, &c. &c.

WALNUT STREY

WALNUT STREY

WALNUT STREY

WALNUT STREY

WALNUT STREY

Cinetic Cinetic

